Dec. 4, 1862

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The Canadian Post.

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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The Canadian Post

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

AT THE

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And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

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Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. *Office*—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers. &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. Weller. Geo. Jas. Weller.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts. Lindsay (above Broughall & Gimson's Store). 131tf

R. L. BENSON, LL.B., *Barrister and* ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office in McDonnell's Block, over Division Court, Lindsay, C.W. 167-tf

J. B. KNOWLSON, Fire and Life Insurance Agencies. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. Office: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.*
127-6m

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued.
Office—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

C. BRADY, Civil Engineer and Provincial Surveyor. *Office*—In Mr. Kempt's Building, Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W. 168-tf

DR. MARTIN,
(LATE OF MANILLA),
HAS Removed to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New Buildings, foot of Kent St. (up stairs).
Jan. 8, 1862. 131tf

JAMES H. KNIGHT
(*Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt*)
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON,
Residence at Mr. C. Britton's, Kent Street, LINDSAY.

[CIRCULAR.]

MRS. LAWDER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Lindsay that she has become a permanent resident amongst them, and that she is prepared to receive Pupils and give instructions on the Piano Forte, and in Singing, on the most improved principles.

Mrs. L. feels confident that she will be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize her, she having received her musical education from the best masters in Great Britain and Ireland.

Mrs. L. also intimates that she brought out with her a very superior Piano, made by Cadby, one of the first manufacturers in London, England, and which was selected for her by the celebrated Robinson, of Dublin.

Residence: Near Dr. Fidler's, Russell Street.

N.B.—Terms Moderate.

Lindsay, Nov. 10, 1862. 175-tf.

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM, Civil Engineers and Architects, Lindsay, and Romaine Buildings, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. ☞ All orders promptly and faithfully executed. 118-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street, three doors from Peel Street, Lindsay. *N.B.*—Orders for every description of Meat solicited. 119-tf

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.

NED MORRIS.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.

C. PASSAGE.
Lindsay Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Wild and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.
Offices—Beaverton and Woodville.
GEO. GIBSON, Woodville. BURNET, Beaverton. 124-tf

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court of the County of Ontario, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licences. 1-tf

MANILLA.

S. G. WOOD, LL.B., *Barrister and* ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W. 157-tf

FARMERS' INN,
MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.
Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
S. CONWAY, Proprietor.
117-tf

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,
BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*
N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood.
☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
Wm. Banks, Proprietor. 118-tf

WOODVILLE.

NORTHERN HOTEL, Woodville, C.W.
J. P. Wood, Proprietor. Good accommodations for travellers. Charges moderate. Sober and industrious Ostlers in attendance. 150

GILCHRIST & CAMERON,

IN returning thanks to their Friends for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, are happy to announce that they are just receiving their

Fall and Winter Stock,

which, for cheapness and quality, cannot be excelled in the Back Country.

Their TEAS and other GROCERIES are of the same superior quality they used to keep.

They have received a very select assortment of POCKET BIBLES, with Psalms and Paraphrases.

The public are respectfully informed that G. & C. deal with all who favor them with their custom, both at Woodville and Argyle, on very liberal terms.

Woodville, Oct. 9, 1862. 170

TORONTO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNab & McDougall. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.
JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.
Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

Advertising Essential to Business.

AUGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C.W., receives Advertisements for insertion in all the Canadian, European and States Newspapers and Periodicals.
Acknowledged Agent for this paper.
June, 1862. 152-tf

QUEBEC.

FRED. TAYLOR,
Parliamentary, Land, & General Agent,
Patents for Crown Lands obtained,
Claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted,
Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to,
Titles Examined and Legal Advice given Free of Charge.

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Corner of Buade and Forth Streets,
QUEBEC.

HENRY GRIST,
Departmental and Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,
Investigates and Adjusts Crown Land Claims,
SECURES LAND PATENTS,
Procures information obtainable from any of the Public Departments, Registers Trade Marks and Designs,
Takes charge of Private Bills during their passage through the Legislature, &c., &c.,
For parties who are unable to devote their own time to such business or unwilling to incur the expense of travelling to Quebec.
Business with the Crown Land and other Government departments, which often takes months to do by correspondence, can be transacted in a few days, and at a small cost, by employing a resident agent.
Address, post-paid, to HENRY GRIST, Box 344, P.O., Quebec.

Literature.

THE BRILLIANT KEEPER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "EAST LYNNE."

It was a comfortable room, even for the West-end of London. It was not the grand drawing-room of the house; it was not the commodious dining-room, where Sir Philip's patients waited their turn to go in to him; it was only a small, cozy apartment, with a bright fire, easy chairs, and, generally, plenty of litter. For a wonder, it was tidy now; nothing was on the centre table save Lady Annesley's desk, at which she sat writing—a plain, pleasant woman of forty, wearing weeds yet. The late Sir Robert, a popular and successful physician, had risen in the world and got his baronetcy; but this had been his second wife.

On a low sofa, near the fire, sat an old lady—a cheerful, nice old lady, in spite of her blindness and her eighty-four years. She would tell you, could you speak with her, that God had seen fit to take her dear son, Sir Robert, and had spared her. Upon her lap was a bag made of white linen, resembling a pillow case, but not so long; and she was stuffing it with handfulls of paper torn into minute bits. Since she became blind she was wont to employ some of her time in tearing up waste-paper, newspapers and the like, to stuff cushions. Maria Carr, Lady Annesley's niece, was at the far window making the case for this cushion: two square pieces of white velvet, on each of which was painted an exquisite group of flowers, Maria's doing. The cushion was intended for a present to Mary Annesley, who was on the point of marriage with Dr. Scott. She had gone out now with the late Sir Robert Annesley's ward, Georgina Livingston, who lived with them.

Mrs. Annesley looked up from her cushion and her bits of paper—if it be allowable to say that of one who has no sight; but when she spoke to people, she was in the habit of turning her face in the direction she thought they might be, as she had done before the darkness came on—

"What about Charley's going to church? Is it decided?"

"Well; I suppose—"

Lady Annesley stopped. The door had hastily opened, and a gentleman entered—a tall, fine man. But for the sweet smile that frequently parted his lips and lighted up his dark eyes, his features might have been deemed plain; and yet, ladies were apt to say that Sir Philip Annesley, being unmarried, was too attractive for a medical man.

"Is that Philip?"

"Myself, and nobody else, grandmamma;" for Sir Philip sometimes, half in sport, addressed her by the old familiar title of his boyhood. "Who will lend me a finger?"

"A finger!" echoed Lady Annesley; "What for? Ask Maria."

Maria laid down her velvet, and came forward. Sir Philip opened a little square box, and, taking out a ring, passed it on to the third, or wedding-finger, of her left hand. She stood before him, perfectly quiet in motion and bearing, but blushing to the very roots of her hair. Two thin chains of gold crossed and re-crossed each other, enclosing a brilliant between each crossing—twelve brilliants in all, small, but of the first water: a jewel of rare beauty, remarkably light and elegant.

"Philip, what a beautiful ring!" uttered Lady Annesley.

"Yes; it took my fancy. Mary will like a keeper, and Scott, in his absent fashion, is sure not to think of one. Lucky, I say, if he remembers th wedding-ring. It is too large; is it not, Maria?"

"Much too large for a keeper. Mary would require another ring to keep this one on?"

"I ought to have chosen the smaller one," said Sir Philip. "There is another just like it, only less in size. I'll take this one back and change it."

"It must have cost a good deal?" said Lady Annesley.

"Pretty well: forty-eight guineas."

Mrs. Annesley lifted her hands in dismay—"Oh, Philip! Forty-eight guineas for a ring! It seems next door to a sin. Your father, my dear, would have looked twice at a quarter of the money before giving it."

He crossed the room, and put the keeper into her hand, bending down to her, and speaking gently—

"Feel it grandmother; it really is a beauty. I know the sum is large; but we do not give away Mary every day."

Mrs. Annesley passed her fingers over the ring, after the manner of the blind, and handed it back to him—

"Philip, when do you intend to buy a wedding-keeper on your own account? Ever?"

That sweet smile of his rose to his lips, and perhaps the least tinge of color to his face—

"A doctor has no time to think of such things."

"No time?" returned the old lady, taking the matter literally; "I think he has as much time for it as other people. Where there's a will there's a way. Philip, do you know that you are in your thirty-fifth year?"

"And do you know what your patients say?" put in Lady Annesley. "They say—"

"I can guess; that will do!" interrupted Sir Philip, with a laugh. "If they don't like an unmarried man, they need not come to me. Let them go elsewhere."

"Not they," said Lady Annesley, significantly. "Philip, you really ought to marry. Delay it another ten years, and your children will be growing up when you are an old man. I wish you would; it would set my mind at rest."

"At rest from what?" asked Sir Philip, in a hasty and somewhat sharp tone.

"Oh, well; I am not going to explain," answered Lady Annesley. "At rest in more ways than one."

"Provided, I presume, that I married to please you," cried Sir Philip, who fully understood the bye-play.

"Of course not to please me, Philip—I am nobody: to please your sisters, and to please the world."

"Terrible if I married only to please myself, would it not be, Lady Annesley?" he laughed.

He had never called her "Mother": at one time had studiously called her "Lady Annesley." Four-and-twenty years of age when his father married this, his second wife, Philip, in his inmost heart, had rebelled at the union. They all had, at first; but they learnt to like her in time. The girls were married now, save Mary, who would be the last.

"It is no joking matter, Philip. What a nice rose that is in your button-hole!" continued Lady Annesley. "Where did you get it?"

"Out of Mrs. Leigh's conservatory," he replied, taking it from his coat—a magnificent white rose, beautiful as a camelia; "She seduced me into it just now, when I was at her house."

"Is her daughter better?"

"No, poor girl. And I fear—"

Sir Philip did not say what he feared. He was not one to speak, at home, of his patients. In the silence that supervened, a servant appeared—

"Lady Oliver, sir."

Sir Philip nodded, stood a moment or two, as if in thought, then prepared to descend.

"Will you put this up for me?" he said, giving the diamond keeper to Lady Annesley as he passed her. "I will change it when I go out. There, Maria! a present for you."

He flung the white rose into Mary's lap. She did not touch it, only let it lie there, her cheek again growing hot. Lady Annesley knitted her brow; but it cleared as her eyes fell on the ring.

"I never did see a greater beauty!" she enthusiastically exclaimed, as she slipped it several times on and off her finger. "But what a judge Philip must have been to get it so large as this! Who is this coming up?"

It was Charles Carr, Maria's brother, properly known in the house as "Charley." A young lieutenant was he—gay, careless, and handsome. Often in scrapes; always in trouble; deep in debt, in "bills," in many things that he ought not to be; altogether, a gentleman who was believed to be going to the bad headlong, especially by Lady Annesley. He was her own nephew—her dead brother's son; and he came to the house, presuming upon the relationship and upon Maria's residence in it, oftener than Lady Annesley liked. A great fear was at her heart that he had grown too fond of Georgina Livingston, or that Georgina had of him—perhaps both. *Her* penniless nephew, who had not cross nor crown to bless himself with, steal Georgiana and her nine hundred a year! The world *would* talk then—would say that she, Lady Annesley, had planned it! And Lady Annesley was remarkably sensitive to the world's censure.

Charley glittered in, in full regimentals—one of the handsomest fellows that had ever bowed before Her Majesty at St. James's; and he had no objection that somebody else should see him and think so.

"Where's Georgina?" asked he.

"Georgina's out," snappishly replied Lady Annesley. "What are you dressed up for?"

"I have just came from the Levee. Did you forget it?" he returned, taking up mechanically the little jewel-box and opening it. Charley's fingers had a trick of touching things, and he often got a rap on the knuckles for it, literally and metaphorically, from my lady. "What a splendid ring!" he uttered.

"Sir Philip's present to Mary; but it is to be changed—it is too large."

Charley put it on his little finger and turned it round admiringly, as they all had done.

"A charming ring!" he repeated. "It is really beautiful."

"Do you not wish it were yours?" laughed Maria, from her distant window.

"I wish I had the cost of it," he said. "That would be of more use to me. What was it? Fifty guineas?"

"Not a bad guess," said Lady Annesley, who really liked Charley, and his good looks, and his good nature, *au fond*, when she could forget the fear and trouble touching Miss Georgina.

They stood together, singing praises of the ring; now she had it on—now he. Lady Annesley at length took it from him, and held it over the open box, as if taking a farewell of it before she dropped it in.

"Oh dear!" cried out Mrs. Annesley.

Lady Annesley hastily put the lid down, left the box on the table by Charley, and ran to her mother-in-law. The old lady had let the sack fall upon the hearth-rug, and some of the ammunition was falling out.

"Don't trouble yourself, my dear," she said, as Lady Annesley began pushing it in. "Put it on my lap again; I won't be so clumsy a second time. It is nearly full you see."

Lady Annesley did as requested, and returned to the table. Charley, restless Charley, was then standing by Maria, and the two were whispering together. Lady Annesley took a sheet of fair white paper and wrapped up the little box, without again looking into it, lighted a wax match, and sealed it.

"Well, I must be off," cried Charles. "Shall you be at home this evening?"

"*I* shall," laughed grandmamma, from her place on the sofa. "I don't suppose many of the others will be out."

She had not penetrated to Lady Annesley's fears; and Charley was a great favorite of hers.

"Look, Maria," said Lady Annesley, as they heard Charley and his sword clattering down the stairs four at a time, "I will put it here. If Philip should come for it, you can tell him where it is."

She lifted the lid of her desk and put it in; then approached Mrs. Annesley and took hold of her arm to lead her from the room, saying—

"We shall have no ride to-day, unless we make haste. Maria will finish that."

"It's finished, all but tacking," said the old lady; "it is as full as it ought to be. Maria, my dear, come and do it at once."

Maria carried her velvet to the sofa, and set about completing the cushion, kneeling down for convenience sake. She had got the velvet on to it, and was beginning to put round the gold cord and sew on the tassels, when Sir Philip entered. He rested his arms on the back of the sofa, and looked down at her and her work—a fair girl she, with a gentle face.

"I wonder would folks send *me* presents if I set up house-keeping on my own score?" cried he.

"You had better try them," said Maria; but she spoke the words without thought, and felt, the moment they had left her lips, that she had rather have bitten out her tongue than uttered them.

"But the flitting from the house of all of you, what a trouble it would be!" returned he, in a tone of much remonstrance. "I don't know that the whole of you would have to go, though," he continued, while the too-conscious crimson dyed her face, and she played nervously with the gold. "Certainly not, if Lady Annesley had her way."

Maria, astonished at his words, glanced at him in amazement.

"Don't you see it all, Maria?"

"See what?" she exclaimed.

"Nay, I shall not tell you. So much the better if you have not seen it. I thought it had been patent to the house. My vanity may be in error, after all."

"What *do* you mean, Sir Philip?"

He was gazing hard at her with his deep blue eyes—vain and saucy enough they were, just then. She felt completely at sea.

(Concluded in our next.)

Miscellaneous.

A new Turkish Ambassador at the Tuileries brings with him his entire harem, amounting to seven wives.

The French Government is said to have already spent £6,000,000 in prosecuting the war with Mexico.

Dr. Lankester, the coroner, estimates the deaths in London, England, from crinoline taking fire, at seventy-five annually.

At a ball lately given in Seville by the King and Queen of Spain, it is stated that the ladies wore diamonds worth at least £2,000,000.

A very rare phenomenon, a *femme sauvage*, has lately arrived in Paris. This wild woman of the woods has been shown to different learned societies. Her hair measures five feet in length, and being thick and woolly, forms an immense mantle, and gives her the appearance of being of an enormous size.

Ii is reported that Victor Hugo, greatly cheered by the success of "Les Miserables," is at work on a romance to be called "'93;" and he also contemplates publishing the second volume of the "Chantiments," and the "History of the 2nd December," which were begun ten years ago.

Hint to Sportsmen.—We have found that refined petroleum is about the best liquid that can be used for wiping out a rifle barrel, which should always be as bright as a looking-glass, or good shooting cannot be expected from it. A rifle oiled with refined petroleum, in which a little bees-wax has been dissolved, may be laid by for weeks without a speck of rust gathering upon it.

Fatal Duel between an Editor and a Duke.—Mr. Dillon, a member of the English Bar, who for many years past has been editor of the Paris journal, the *Sport*, and was well known as an organizer of French races, was killed on Wednesday, at St. Germains, in a duel with the Duke de Gramont Caneroussee. The Duke is to be prosecuted for *homicide par imprudence*. Mr. Dillon was not a Frenchman but an Anglo-American.—*Times' Correspondent.*

The Murder of the Captain of the Sumter.—The murder of Mr. Andrews, officer in command of the Sumter, by Mr. Hester, the second officer, is confirmed, by the Ellora, which arrived at Southampton from Gibraltar on the 28th. Mr. Andrews was lying in his bed at the time. Hester fired three shots into the body of his victim, who died immediately. The result of the coroner's inquest upon the body of Mr. Andrews, was a verdict of wilful murder against the second officer, Mr. Hester.

Kindness.—A kind man will probably find kindness all around him. The merciful man, as a general thing, will obtain mercy. He who has always had a kind excuse for others, who has looked at the brightest side of the case—he who has given his pardon and his help whenever he could, who has never brought his fellow man into a strait by reason of not helping him—will find that the mercy he has bestowed flows back upon him in a full and spontaneous spring. He will make a merciful world by the mercy he himself shows.

House in the Moon.—A rustic having gone to the Calton Hill Observatory, to get a sight at the moon, after having got a glance at it, drew away his head to wipe his eyes, and, in the interval, the end of the telescope noiselessly fell down, so as, instead of pointing to the heavens, to point down to the earth. The rustic's surprise was unutterable when he again looked through, and beheld the sign of a public house at a short distance, with the customary declarations—'Edinburgh ale,' &c., &c. He started back, and exclaimed, 'Edinburgh ale in the moon! Gude preserve us, that beats a'! How in a' the warld do they get it up?'

A Lover's Device.—A young sailor had been courting a young girl at a house not a hundred miles from the Ulverston canal, when some quarrel ensued between the lovers, and he threatened to drown himself. No sooner said than done apparently. He sprang into the canal and disappeared, to the great terror of the girl, who at once created an alarm. Several members of the police force, assisted by sympathising bystanders dragged the canal for a considerable time, but without effect. The truth was that the disconsolate lover being an excellent swimmer and diver, contrived, through the darkness of the night, to go home unobserved, where he was found next morning safely ensconced between the blankets. Rumor, say that the heart of the fair one is softened, and that the course of true love is likely to run smooth hereafter.—*Cumberland Pacquet.*

Stopping Newspapers.—A certain man hit his toe against a pebble stone, and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed; under the influence of anger and active self-sufficiency, he kicked the old mother earth right saucily.—With imperturable gravity, he looked to see the globe itself dissolved, and only his poor toe was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An article in the newspaper touches him in a weak place, and straightway he sends word to stop his paper. With great self-complacency he looks on to see a crash, when the object of his spleen shall cease to be. Poor fool, he has only hit his toe against a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock, and injures to no extent any one but himself. —*Buffalo Post.*

Marriage Reasons.—In a case which lately came within our knowledge, a highly respectable woman, who was to be married the following day to a carpenter, with whom she had "kept company" for some time, excused her marriage in this way:—"Why, ma'am, really then I don't see how I could help it; he ha' been a courtin' like after me sich a time. 'Taint that I like him so much hisself now, but when you come to sit opposite a man at 'wittles' three times a day, I kinder think you must come to love him at last." And another, a trusty and valued servant, coming up to say good-bye to her mistress on her wedding morning, replied, in answer to wishes for her happiness—"Well, ma'am, there's only one thing much agin it that I know on; ye see, I don't so vastly like the man hisself."

A Happy Woman.—Is she not the very sparkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is happy because she can't help it.—whose smiles even the coldest sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty, for talents, or for style. The sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any circumstances. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference; the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log cabin, the fire that leaps up on its humble hearth becomes brighter than the gilded chandeliers in an Alladdin palace. Where is the stream of life so dark and unpropitious that the sunshine of a happy face falling on the turbid tide, will not awaken an answering gleam? Why these joyously tempered people don't know half the good they do.

Print it in Letters of Gold.—A father bade his son drive a nail into a certain post whenever he committed a certain fault, and agreed that a nail should be drawn out whenever he corrected an error. In the course of time the post was completely filled with nails. The youth became alarmed at the extent of his indiscretions, and set about to reforming himself. One by one the nails were drawn out; the delighted father commended him for his noble, self-denying heroism, in freeing himself from his faults. "They are all drawn out," said the parent. The boy looked sad, and with a heavy heart he replied, "true father; but the scars are still there." Parents who would have their children grow sound and healthy characters must sow the seed at the fireside. Charitable associations can reform the man, and perhaps make a useful member of society; but, alas, the scars are there! The reformed drunkard, gambler and thief, is only the wreck of a man he once was.

A Word on Woman's Instinct.—Women are best in making short, common-sense cuts. They don't reason—pardon me, I am not rude. They do not find it necessary to set that machinery in operation of which man is so vain. They have a way of their own—an instinct peculiar to their sex—a gift which elevates them. Within certain limits and on certain subjects, they pounce with unerring aim upon a truth. They can't give reasons for their conclusions. They are, at least, very silly if they try to do so, and not improbably disturb the successful impression of their impromptu sentence. If they are wise they give no reasons but an answer; and, if sudden, it is probable right. They have a power of discernment in many things not possessed by man. With them it is no guess, but a common instinctive perception. To most men it is a myterious faculty, and redeems the short cuts of common life from the general charge of foolhardiness or chance.—*Once a Week.*

"Cut it Down, Why Cumbers it the Ground?"—It cannot be too widely known through the length and breadth of the land, that though, during the last few years, the most severe competition has taken place between the different life assurance companies for business, no one has dared to insure intemperate lives, or lives that have been intemperate, at any increased rate. No reasonable rates meet the case. It is in vain that the drunkard returns to propriety, he can never altogether erase the mischief; and although much may be done, by great perseverence and skill, he can never altogether bring himself into a healthy state, or be regarded as a thoroughly healthy life. The frame of the drunkard is debilitated throughout, and he sinks by pneumonia, disease of the liver, or other malady depending on the debility, which cuts off his career prematurely. Insurance companies abhor the drunkard, as a risk far too great and uncertain to be estimated and safely considered. If the career of a drunkard be watched, it is astonishing how soon he passes away, as if the voice of nature exclaimed, "cut it down, why cumbers it the ground?"—*Smee, on General Debility and Defective Nutrition.*

Fearful Tragedy.—On Monday a horrible affair of blood took place in Buffalo. It appears that on the afternoon of that day, Julius Strauss, a German, took a sum of money belonging to his wife, and went to a grocery store, where he expended a part of it in beer. On his return to his residence, the wife demanded her money, an angry altercation ensued, in which a female neighbor participated, taking the part of Mrs. Strauss. Strauss became exasperated, threw the balance of the money on the floor, and caught up his gun. At this the woman rushed from the house, and just as his wife had crossed the threshold into the yard, he fired, two buckshot taking effect in her back, and inflicting a gastly wound.—Having, as he supposed, murdered his wife, Strauss reloaded his gun, and placing the muzzle to his head, discharged it, shooting away one side of his face and part of one ear. While in this position he again loaded the gun, and placing the muzzle this time under his chin, discharged it in the same manner as above, literally blowing his head to pieces. Strauss was 53 years of age, and his wife is one year older. The condition of Mrs. Strauss was regarded as extremely precarious.

SOMETHING FOR WILKES.

Admiral Wilkes of "Trent" notoriety, having been ordered by the Federal Government of the North American States, to proceed to the Bahama Islands, with a view of cutting off all intended supplies from that quarter for the Confederates, the British authorities have very wisely, in the anticipations of any complications which might arise from the excess of energy well known to exist in Flag-officer Wilkes, ordered reinforcements to be despatched to the Admiral in the West Indies. We believe that the Emerald and the Galatea are under immediate orders to proceed to Bermuda, whence they will be sent to any quarter where Sir Alexander Milne may deem their presence necessary. We have no desire to say one word which may be considered to partake of an irritating character, but we must add that the English public were never more sensitive than they are at this present moment in reference to the honor of their flag being maintained. The Americans have only themselves to thank for this peculiar state of nervousness. They outraged the law of nations when they took from our protection Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and they were too tardy in making the the required reparation. The Emerald and Galatea will be hard nuts (although not iron-cased) for any emergency to crack. The former mounts 35 heavy guns, she is 2,913 tons, has a nominal steam power of 600 horses, has a complement of 410 officers and men, and is commanded by as dashing a fellow (Arthur Cumming) as the service can boast of. The Galatea mounts 26 guns of heavy calibre, also a crew of 510 officers and men, and is commanded by Rochford Maguire, a man who has on many occasions exhibited an enviable coolness under fire, and who stands high in the confidence and affection of those placed under him. Two such ships, with two such leaders as we have described, will be a sensible addition to the expensive squadron which the wretched war between 'North and South' has entailed upon us, and which in sheer self-defense we are enforced to keep up on the North American station.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

AN ADVENTURE IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

The following letter to a London contemporary, written by Major G. Longley, R. E., son, we believe, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, affords an unhappy idea of the state of feeling on both sides. It is dated from Baltimore—

I have the honor to request that you will give publicity in your valuable journal to the following statement of facts, which I am sure you will agree with me deserve publicity, in order to show the state of affairs and feeling in North America. I was travelling on the Baltimore and Washington Railway this morning, and had occasion to stop at the Relay House to wait two hours for a train. While there, a train containing rebel prisoners arrived. I remarked to an officer of the United States army, who happened to be standing near me, that they were fine-looking men; to which he replied, that they were so, if lice and dirt could make them so. I stated that that had nothing to do with it, and that they were in my opinion fine men. He then asked me who I was? I replied—

"An Englishman."

"Yes; a d——d infernal Englishman," he said.

I replied that I supposed he must be a Yankee of that description. He then seized me by the arms, which were folded, pushed me off the platform—nearly on to the engine first, and then back—and kicked me as I fell. Meanwhile, I naturally resisted, and aimed a blow with my right fist at his face, which only took partial effect, fortunately for him. He then fetched a guard to take me prisoner, which I quietly assented to. He brought me to Baltimore, and took me before the Provost Marshall. I sent for Mr. Bernal, the English Consul, who came at once, and I appeared face to face with my accuser, Lieut.-Colonel Massey, 2nd Marylands. General Wool read his charge, to which I replied that it was in the main correct, but that I felt deeply insulted at the Lieutenant-Colonel forcibly pushing me back; to which, General Wool said I was wrong in expressing my opinion so freely, and that the Lieutenant-Colonel was also wrong in using force to me. The General advised me to leave this town for New York at once, and that he could not give me leave to visit the Federal army, as I had expressed Southern "secession" opinions. I replied that I was willing to do so, but wished to have some satisfaction for the brutal treatment I had experienced from a United States officer. He said Lieut.-Colonel Massey would afford me personal satisfaction; but as to any other, I must apply to the civil power. I told him that I did not require personal satisfaction, but military. He declined having anything more to say. I then retired with the Consul, and am now *en route* for New Nork. Such facts speak for themselves. I only wish them to be known in England, that travellers may know what to expect in the Northern United States. General Wool also advised me to leave the town as speedily as possible, as it was not safe for me to remain.

THE COURTING OF A SHARP MAN OF BUSINESS.

Potts is a sharp man, a man of business tact, and when he goes into a store to trade, he always gets the lowest cash price, and he says—

"Well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anything that suits me better, I'll call and take this."

Potts, like all men, is partial to woman, and young ones in particular. Now, quite lately, Potts said to himself—

"I am getting rather 'long in years, and guess I'll get married."

His business qualities would not let him wait, so off he travels, and calling upon a lady friend, opened the conversation by remarking that he would like to know what she thought about his getting married.

"Oh, Mr. Potts, that is an affair in which I am not so very much interested, and I prefer to leave it with yourself."

"But," says Potts, "you are interested; and, my dear girl, will you marry me?"

The young lady blushed, hesitated, and finally, as Potts was very well-to-do in the world, and morally, financially and politically of good standing in society, she accepted him. Whereupon, the matter-of-fact Potts responded—

"Well, well, I'll look about, *and if I don't find anybody that suits me better than you, I'll come back!*"

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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TO THE SUBSCRIBERS,

who have not made satisfactory arrangements,

Will Please Call

FOR THEIR ACCOUNTS,

And save Postage!

A Business Circular in a Few Days!

Call and notice the vital change.

☞ Goods Marked at Very Encouraging Prices!

Broughall & Gimson's

Plain Figures— One price to all! } Cash Dry Goods House.

New Advertisements.

Business Notice—Broughall & Gimson.
Notice—Harry Armitage.
Board and Lodging.
The Atlantic Monthly—Ticknor & Fields.
Grand Soiree—A. Gordon.
Moore's Rural New Yorker—D. D. T. Moore
Scientific American—Munn & Co.
The Genesee Farmer—Joseph Harris.
The British American Commercial College —Bates & Strachan.
Great Sacrifice of Furniture—H. C. Russell.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals, the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and Subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

☞ We wish our readers in the several villages of the County of Victoria would lend us their aid in making our paper a medium of general intelligence. In almost every neighbourhood something of interest occurs worthy of a place in the local columns of a County paper, and we would feel much obliged to have such incidents forwarded to us by our readers. It cannot be expected that we can hear of everything worthy of publication. Will our friends assist us in this way, and help us to make the *Post* the paper of the County?

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.
THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1862.

THE LANCASHIRE RELIEF.

To enable our readers to understand more fully the extent of the destitution among the working classes in Lancashire, we will lay before them a few particulars of the deficiency of wages, the number receiving parochial relief, and an estimate of the amount of subscriptions hitherto contributed for the relief of the distressed. The weekly loss of wages is estimated at £136,000, and this sum is more than Seven Million Pounds a year. Owing to the withdrawal of this amount, all other tradesmen suffer nearly as much as the cotton-spinners. Destitution has made great progress among tailors, shoemakers, bakers, milliners and beer-house keepers, all of whom were dependent for support on the wages received by their customers of the working classes. The General Relief Committee report, that during the last week of October the number receiving relief had risen to 208,723, and that the number of operatives entirely unemployed at the close of September was 250,000. The increase of those receiving relief has, for the last eight weeks, been from 8,000 to 9,000 per week, and the number in destitute circumstances, but who have not as yet applied for aid, is still more appaling. Besides these, 143,000 persons, not in receipt of parochial relief, have been aided by local committees. To meet this great destitution, the various committees provide about £25,000 per week, being only about one-sixth of the amount required. Of all the subscriptions hitherto contributed, amounting to £400,000, a very large proportion has already been expended.

Now, who can look on this distress without a feeling of sympathy—without a wish to relieve the destitute—and without a determination, so far as lies in their power, to furnish what will assist in lightening the burden and relieving the distress of our countrymen? Had their own improvidence or idleness brought this distress, we might have less pleasure in assisting them; but when they have always been noted for industry and carefulness—when they have done all that lies in the power of man to ward off this distress, and that they are still manfully striving against the inroads of poverty—who among us can withhold a helping hand? Among these noble-hearted people no murmur has been heard, no complaint expressed; they know the cause of their distress, and they believe that the Government will perform its duty in this trying ordeal. When their weekly wages were discontinued they did not complain, but reluctantly sold those articles of household furniture which were held in their estimation as luxuries; then some highly-prized articles, fondly cherished as tokens of family love, must be pawned without any hope of recovery. After this, with no prospect of relief and without one complaint, those articles, which in happier days were considered indispensible, must be sold. All is gone, and now nothing but empty rooms remain; no more can be sold to supply the scanty meal and frugal board—the little food that remains is measured out and consumed: even thread-bare clothes, blankets and sheets, have gone to the pawn-shop before the peaceful and resigned men apply for charity.

The question now arises, who is able and willing to relieve this distress, and who are expected to do the most? We naturally look to the British Government and those who have reaped the immediate benefit of the labor of the cotton-spinners. We have no doubt the Government will come forward when *its* time for action arrives; but, for the present, it leaves the matter in the hands of the public. Many of the cotton merchants have already done handsomely; and because some of them have acted selfishly, that is no reason why those who are charitably inclined should withhold their hands. The London *Times* makes the following appropriate remarks—

"Can any one of us who have comforts enough and to spare, hear these authentic reports and yet refuse to come forward? Let us turn away our eyes from those selfish millionaires who have realized princely incomes by the cotton trade which they scarcely know how to enjoy, listen to this harrowing story and pass by on the other side, or from those, more selfish still, who make gain out of others ruin. That is, after all, their own affair. They have a right to lay up their treasures where they will, and even in this world they will have their just reward. It may be that those who have hitherto hung back will now come to the rescue; but, whether they do or not, our course shall be the same. We cannot afford to wait any longer for them. In the presence of such widespread misery we cease to ask who ought to take the initiative, and whether we who did not share in the prosperity of Lancashire should be called upon for aid in her adversity. We think only of the magnitude of evil, and of our own power to alleviate it.

Much is not expected of us in Canada. We are a comparatively poor people ourselves, and it is not supposed that we can contribute but a very small moiety to fill up the amount which is pouring in from every quarter. We may plead our poverty, but surely there are few among us who cannot give a little, should it be only to show our sympathy. Some say they must pay their lawful debts before expending for charitable purposes—so far true—but we ask how much do these individuals spend in superfluities, not to mention money spent in procuring what is ruinous to body and soul, when they cannot find one coin to give away for a good cause? Cannot our Provisional Council move in this matter? Cannot out town and township Councils do something, and cannot our leading men in this place organize a committee to collect even a little to aid in relieving the distress of our fellow creatures?

EUROPEAN MEDIATION.

No subject has been so much the topic of discussion for many months past, as the duty of the European Powers in their relation to the belligerents in the American Civil War. None of the European Governments have ever expressed any sentiments further than a wish that the war would come to a close. Even Napoleon, who has always been the agitator of the continent, has hitherto maintained a remarkable silence. Now, however, the calm is disturbed, and the astute Emperor of the French has made proposals of joint mediation to the Governments of Great Britain and Russia. In this proposal he neither compromises his position as a neutral, nor does he bind himself to follow any particular course of action apart from the united and simultaneous co-operation of the powers to whom he has made the proposals. The answer of the British Government, through Lord John Russell, is based on sound reason, and receives the sanction of the majority of the people. Earl Russell maintains—

"That there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the propositions suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offices of the Government. Therefore, he thinks it better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if there appears reason to hope it may be found to have undergone or may undergo any change, this Government may then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel, with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties. Her Majesty's Government will communicate to the French Government any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject."

We expect that the Russian Government will reply to the same effect. Great Britain, for the present, has nothing to gain by entering into war. Apart from the distress of the Lancashire operatives, the kingdom is in a highly prosperous state; and a disastrous war cannot remedy the present evils. No power would, with greater satisfaction, see an European nation interfere than the Federals themselves. They believe that a foreign war would unite the contending factions more closely, and that foreign interference would be a sufficient reason for acknowledging Southern independence, which, it is apparent to themselves, will occur sooner or later.

Thanksgiving Day.—The Rev. Mr. Johnson will conduct Divine Service in the Town Hall, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Weather.—Since Friday last snow has fallen at intervals; but, as their has been little frost, the snow does not remain long. A few sleighs have made their appearance; but, as there are no wheat buyers, the business of winter has not commenced. Business is dull, and will continue so until wheat be sold and money brought into circulation.

Furniture.—Mr. H. C. Russell, Port Hope, is now offering special inducements to parties wishing to purchase furniture. As he is determined to clear out his large stock before spring, he offers his furniture at prices below cost. Having visited his establishment, we are prepared to state that his stock is most extensive and complete. Intending purchasers cannot do better than give him a call.

Toronto as a Seat of Learning.—In Europe, the possession of a University is sufficent to celebrate a city. If Toronto were to be judged in importance by its educational institutions, it would rank among the foremost communities in the world. In addition to its two universities, numerous colleges and academies, the "British-American Commercial College" has recently been established by Mr. Isaac Bates, and owing to the unequalled energy and tact of its founder, already enjoys a meed of prosperity not surpassed by similar old institutions in Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, &c. A visit to this institution, which is conspicuously situated on the corner of King and Toronto Streets (near the Post Office), has convinced the writer that the advantage which it offers to our young men with business views, are great indeed. It is not here necessary for the student to graduate for a number of years, and study all kinds of branches, in order to qualify himself for some particular pursuit. Here he goes straight to the mark and enters on the work before him. He can pursue a course necessary for a knowledge of all the branches of commerce, or select manufacturing, forwarding, banking, commission, farming, jobbing, railroading, or importing, as he may think proper. As to penmanship, Mr. Bates' style, for mercantile or other purposes, cannot be surpassed; and this he imparts to his pupils with great facility. Students have the option of selecting their own hours of attendance. We were much pleased on entering Mr. Bates' spacious room (the largest in the city,) to find several ladies pursuing their studies. The "British American" is connected with no other similar establishment, and the whole attention of the Principal being centered only in one institution, gives it advantages over "branches" conducted by subordinates. The "British American" has our good wishes.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Canadian Almanac for 1863—W. C. Chewitt & Co., Toronto: 12½ cents.

There is no work published in Canada which we can so confidently recommend as the Canadian Almanac. It is complete in detail, and contains exactly that sort of information which every intelligent person wishes to possess. It is indispensible in every counting-room, and we may say it is almost necessary that every family should possess a copy.

The Atlantic Monthly for December, 1862—Ticknor & Fields, Boston: $3.00 per annum.

By a reference to the Prospectus of the "Atlantic" for the coming year, it will be seen that the same writers, by whose means the Magazine has gained its present high position, will still be constant contributors. These names belong to the first poets and prose writers of the land, many of whom make the "Atlantic" their *only* medium for communicating with the public. It is the aim of the conductors of the "Atlantic," to add to their present list of eminent names such new talent as the exigency of the times may call forth, and thus, while secure of the aid of authors of establishment, make their Magazine at the same time a receptacle for the best productions of rising American writers. Those who wish to obtain a first-class library work should send, without delay, for this Magazine, so as to commence with a new volume and a new year.

The Scientific American for November 29, 1862—Munn & Co., Publishers, New York: $3.00 per annum.

We refer our readers to the Prospectus of the "Scientific American," which will be found in another column. Its great utility to all connected with art, science, mechanics, chemistry and manufactures, is well known and and appreciated. It professes nothing but what it has already fulfilled; and, now that inventions are rapidly increasing, this publication will every year become more interesting.

The Canadian Agriculturist for November 16, 1862—Professor Buckland & Hugh C. Thompson, Editors: Half-a-dollar per annum.

We have always wished the farmers to support this publication; and if, for the present, it is not all that they would wish, yet, with increased subscribers, it may be made well worthy the support of the Canadian agriculturists.

Frank Leslie's Monthly for December, 1862—Published by Frank Leslie, New York: $3.00 per annum, or 25 cents a number.

We have been highly pleased with a stray copy of this Magazine which has fallen into our hands. This number is a beautiful finish to the eleventh volume, and if a sample of what will appear during the ensuing year, we are satisfied that this monthly will stand unrivalled on this continent in its own department of literature. The interest of its reading is maintained throughout the whole number. "The Ebony Casket" is complete, and extends over thirteen pages—"Sharps and Flats" is a selection of well-told stories; its title shows the subject of its tales. All together, its variety of interesting subjects are too numerous to mention. Its literature, engravings, illustrations and Gazette of Fashions, render it a very superior publication to the general class of periodicals which assume the name of Magazines.

Rural New-Yorker.—The *Rural New-Yorker* is, without exception, the best agricultural journal in America. It is replete with information, not only beneficial to the farmer, but to all other classes of citizens. Now is the time to send subscriptions for the next volume, or join the club now forming here. It is published weekly by D. D. T. Moore, in Rochester, at $2 per annum. See advertisement.

The Genesee Farmer.—The December number of this well-known agricultural paper is received. We cannot too often recommend our agricultural and horticultural friends to take the *Farmer*. It is published at the low price of sixty cents a year, and each number contains hints and suggestions well worth the subscription price for the year. All who subscribe at this time for the next volume, will receive the December number free. Send the sixty cents to Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y.; or, if you wish to examine the paper before subscribing, call and examine it at this office. The publisher makes some tempting offers to all who are willing to act as agents for the paper in getting subscribers. Specimen copies, prospectuses, &c., will be sent *free* to all who wish them.

Correspondence.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions.

No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To save disappointment, all letters should be prepaid, as no unpaid letters are taken from the Post-Office.

MR. DUNSFORD'S VOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Sir,—In a communication addressed to the Hon. Wm. McDougall, over the signature of "A Consistent Reformer," and contained in your issue of the 27th instant, the following statement or assertion is made: "It is true that Mr. Dunsford—a Tory—was elected by us; but why? Simply because he *pledged* himself to us (Reformers) to vote "no confidence" in the iniquitous Cartier-McDonald Administration."

Now, Sir, I claim to be a Reformer of the purest water, and as such, I consider that many of Mr. Dunsford's votes were wrong, and savoured strongly of Toryism; but, with respect to the above extract, the writer has either been wrongly informed, or is guilty of asserting what he knows to be at variance with the truth. I had the honor to be a member of the Reform Convention, and have a clear and distinct recollection of what took place and what was said on the occasion. The question was bluntly put to Mr. Dunsford: "Should a vote of 'want of confidence' against the present Administration be proposed when Parliament meets, will you pledge yourself to this Convention to support that vote?" His reply was: "No, I will not;" and then stated that if he had the honor to be elected, it must be as an Independent Member, and be left to the free exercise of his own judgment to vote for, or against, as the case may be, some other important measures which were named—so that when Mr. Dunsford was called upon to vote on the Speakership and Representation questions, in recording it in favor of the Cartier-McDonald Administration he only exercised the prerogative which he expressly reserved to himself, and, in my humble opinion, has in no way infringed upon his honor by so doing; and I consider it to be my duty to vindicate Mr. Dunsford's character from the oft-repeated assertion that he has violated his pledges, or broken faith with the Reformers of Victoria, in the votes which he gave during the last Session.

One word respecting the *whole* communication from which the above extract was taken. I consider it puerile in the extreme, and only calculated to bring the Reformers of Victoria into contempt and defeat the end which it seeks to attain. Surely none knows better than the Hon. Mr. McDougall, and his colleagues, the votes which Mr. Dunsford gave and his political leanings; and surely Reformers ought to have sufficient confidence in the Government that they will deal justly with, and not overlook, their friends in dispensing the patronage in our County, without attempting to dictate to them after the dictatorial and impertinent fashion of "A Consistent Reformer."

Yours, truly,

Fair Play.

Mariposa, Nov. 28, 1862.

THE LINDSAY POSTMASTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to a nuisance which I, in common with the public in general, would like to see abated—to wit, the very ungentlemanly conduct of our Postmaster in this town, and of his deputy, especially to females who call alone for their letters. When they get the opportunity, they indulge in their sneaking inquisitiveness, asking the most impertinent questions—such as, Were you expecting *this* letter? *Where* were you expecting it from? *Who* were you expecting it from? and many similar prying and insolent questions. Why, sir, this accounts for the unpopularity of the men; this is a nuisance no longer to be tolerated. True it is, and of verity, that the Post-office will soon be in better hands; but, in the meantime, why are the public to suffer such a scandalous prostitution of public trust? Why are families to have their affairs pryed into and all their secrets confessed to such father inquisitors? Why, sir, it is too base for any man to speak of with patience. In conclusion, I beg of you, as one of the custodians of the public welfare, to put your editorial hook in their nose, and keep them within bounds, if they cannot be taught better manners.

I remain &c.,

Victorina.

COAL OIL *vs.* WHISKY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Sir,—In your issue of the 20th inst., I notice an article headed "Coal Oil, *alias* Whisky," which purports to be communicated by some Manilla correspondent to your paper.

Mr. Editor, I should have treated the article in question with the contempt both itself and the writer of it merits, but for the glaring untruths pervading the whole article, and which are only to be found in the disordered fancy of your correspondent. The article states that three individuals—Butcher Tam, Peter Dusty, and Harry Boniface—paid a visit to Lindsay, where they eat and drank to such an extent as to resemble Sir John Falstaff, and feeling as if they would be too thirsty before arriving at Manilla again, they purchased a bottle of Whisky, which turned out to be Coal Oil.

Now, Mr. Editor, there were *four* individuals, and the fourth rejoices in the cognomen of J. P., and a worthy one he is, as all in our thriving village can testify; and if such an undecent *expose* was made, and such fighting carried on as your correspondent intimates, the Squire would surely have had the parties hauled up the next day and punished severely for committing such a misdemeanor as drinking Coal Oil instead of Whiskey, and then fighting over it. The truth is bad enough, Mr. Editor; and bad as Whiskey is, it is not as bad as Coal Oil. The four individuals drank of the Whisky, and they declare that it was genuine. I was one of the party of four, and I declare, too, that there was no Coal Oil drank, but that it was genuine Whisky.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours faithfully,

Butcher Tam.

Manilla, 25th Nov., 1862.

CANADA.

New Bank for Canada.—It is stated on authority that the directors of the London and Colonial Bank have now ready, and will issue during the week, a prospectus stating the terms on which £250,000 sterling, being the amount reserved for Canada, will be offered to the public.

A Shocking End.—A Montreal paper mentions that a medical student, living in the vicinity of St. Charles Barromee Street, entered one of the low grog shops of that locality in the early part of last week, and on Thursday was carried out of the place a corpse. He had scarcely left the tavern during the period mentioned.

Overhauling of the Hamilton Post Office.—The Hamilton *Times* mentions that Messrs. Bristow and Sweetman, the Post Office Commissioners, commenced their labors at Hamilton on Wednesday morning. They had been engaged all day in examining the clerks, touching the duties and working of the office. We have no doubt but they can effect a saving in the office of at least $4,000 a year in salaries, let alone in other ways. Ten thousand dollars a year is too much for salaries in the Hamilton Post Office.

Rise in Price of Paper.—Already some of the American newspapers are being curtailed in size owing to the increase in the value of paper. The Utica *Herald* is now printed on a half sheet, in order to sell it at its former cost. The price of paper has also risen in Canada, and the scanty profits of newspaper publishers will be reduced thereby unless the journals are increased in price, an inferior quality of paper substituted, or a lessening of their dimensions takes place. The advancing price of paper is becoming an embarrassing consideration for printers and publishers.—*Kingston News.*

Skating.—This healthy and delightful exercise is to be the fashionable amusement of Canadians during the winter. In Upper Canada great preparations are making to have good rinks. Toronto is to have two or three; Hamilton has one in progress, and a second is to follow; London has one; and at Guelph they are organizing a skating club. In Quebec there are ever so many; but nothing will equal the artificial skating rink of this city. We believe accommodations of every kind are provided for the players; and that the members of the club comprise the *elite*, beauty, wealth and fashion of the city.—*Transcript.*

Paint by the Acre.—The question came up with the management of the Grand Trunk Railway a short time since, as to painting the celebrated Victoria Bridge, it being understood in scientific circles that all iron structures exposed like that to the elements must, for their proper preservation, be kept well covered with paint, requiring a coat about every third year. Mr. J. C. Brydges, the Managing Director, desiring to get at an approximation of the aggregate surface to be covered with the protective element, with a view to an estimate of the cost, directed the proper person to give him a rough estimate of the work to be done. The examination was made, and the man made his report that it would require thirty acres of painting to accomplish the object.

The Cremazie Frauds in Quebec—$86,000 worth of Forged Notes Afloat.—Much excitement has been caused in Quebec by the discovery that a Mr. O. Cremazie, has absconded, leaving forged paper to the amount of $60,000, besides having liabilities to the extent of $14,000 due in France; the total value of the assets being only $5,000. The *Daily News* says:—For nearly twenty years past the firm of J. & O. Cremazie have been carrying on an extensive business in this city, as booksellers, stationers, and dealers in French fancy goods, and, up to the date of the present disclosures, have borne an unblemished reputation. So far back as 1857, however, it was known that the firm were obliged to resort for accommodation outside the bank. The large amount of their paper afloat was no secret—nay, the large amount now held proves this beyond cavil. And here it may be as well to express the surprise that is entertained by the outside public, that names so well known as his brother, Jacques Cremazie, the recorder of this city, Mr. Evanturel, M.P.P. for the County of Quebec, and now Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon Joseph Cauchon, M.P.P., should have been so long, as it is alleged, used fraudently without coming to their ears. From statements that have reached us it would appear, however, that Mr. Cremazie has been carrying out his systematic forgeries during all this time with the greatest *sang froid* and impunity. We are disposed to think that the absentee's books will reveal little of the rea state of affairs.

ENGLAND.

Lord Palmerston has entered on his 78th year.

Turkey is to have a Great Exhibition of native products.

Lately a party travelled in a balloon from Winchester to Harrow—a distance of seventy miles—at the rate of a mile a minute.

Flood in the Thames.—An extraordinary rise of the Thames has done considerable damage along the Surrey and Kentish shores.

Financial Results of the International Exhibition.—The *Morning Star* supposes that the loss to the guarantees of the International Exhibition, will not fall short of £50,000.

The London *Times* of Nov. 1, says that the receipts by the Mansion House Committee for the relief of the Lancashire distress now amount to £102,099, of which £13,354 had been received during the previous week.

Too True to be Pleasant.—A Danish visitor to St. Paul's Cathedral, glancing at the words "Si monumentum queris, circumspice," which terminate the inscription in honor of Sir Christopher Wren, believed them to embody in English a judgment on the merits of the building and the motuary sculptures which it contains, and read them thus:—"Ze monument am queerish, kirk am spicy."

Bridging the Channel.—*Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal* says:—A project for a railway ferry-boat from and to Dover and Calais will be shortly before the public. The ferry-boat is to be 3,000 feet in length, 100 feet beam, and draw but five feet of water. In the centre of the deck will be a covered iron tunnel, into which the carriages will steam, with goods and passengers, to be conveyed across the Channel with considerable rapidity. The speed is to be forty miles per hour. She will have rudders at both ends, and will never require to turn. Her build is to be that of a series of unsinkable tubes.

Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Brassey have left London for Paris, where the former will superintend the erection of the monster Crystal Palace, which the Emperor has resolved shall constitute a permanent attraction to his capital.

Rewarding Civility.—A lady has forwarded to Mr. Morrish a very liberal sum of money to be spent on an entertainment to all the young women, without exception, who are employed in the great exhibition. The donor gives as her reason for this entertainment that, during all her visits to the building, she always experienced the utmost courtesy and attention from the young women engaged there, whether in the refreshment rooms, photographic or catalogue stalls, &c., and that she wishes to mark her sense of this conduct by an evening entertainment to them all before they are dispersed by the closing of the building.

Extraordinary Seizure under the New Poaching Act.—About a week ago a party of poachers were surprised by the police. It seems that during their peregrinations the midnight sportsmen came across a wasp's nest, and this wasp's nest was placed in a bag which had been emptied of its compliment of hares and rabbits; and, while the other parties were making good their retreat, the owner of this particular bag stood with it directly in the way of the policeman. "What have you got in that bag?" inquired the constable. "What is that to you?" replied the poacher. "It's a good deal to me," returned the policeman; "and you must give it up." "I shan't," retorted the poacher. "Then I must make you," rejoined the policeman, and he was proceeding to secure the bag by force, when the poacher exclaimed, "D——n the bag—take it." Eagerly did the constable clutch it, quickly did he tear it open, and thrust his arm into its depths. But instead of game so confidently anticipated, the astonished officer was in a second enveloped in a cloud of what are locally known as "whapses." With a cry of mingled surprise and pain, he flung the bag from him, and, taking to his heels, left the poachers to carrry off their booty in safety.—*Birmingham Post.*

SCOTLAND.

Sale of Clyde Steamers.—The steamer Pearl, lately sold to the Confederates, left Gourock Bay for her destination on Thursday forenoon. It is said that other sales of Clyde steamers are on the *tapis*.—*Greenock Adver tiser.*

The *Glasgow Herald* advocates the appointment of Inspectors of Railways, for the purpose of preventing accidents rather than inquiring into them after they have happened. "One who made a narrow escape" in the late accident, writes to the *Times*:—"The whole affair seems to me to point to two urgent requirements, viz.—1. A Government code of regulations applicable to all railways, and a staff of inspectors to superintend their enforcement. 2. The establishment in Scotland of the coroner's inquest.

Testimonial to Principal Candlish.—The *Witness* of Saturday says:—"A number of the friends of the Rev. Dr. Candlish, immediately after his election to the office of Principal of the New College by the last General Assembly, resolved to present a testimonial to the reverend gentleman as a mark of the high personal esteem in which he is held, and as a recognition of the distinguished services he has rendered to the cause of religious liberty, and to the Free Church, both before and since the Disruption. The promoters of the movement are well assured that if they had made an appeal to the Free Church as a whole, all ranks and classes would have at once responded to it; but they were so desirous to avoid anything in the shape of a public movement, that the subscription was limited to the wealthier members of the Church. The inauguration of Dr. Candlish as Principal has been fixed for the third of next month; and it has accordingly been felt that the most suitable time for presenting the testimonial would be prior to that event. The testimonial will, therefore, be presented to the Rev. Principal on Tuesday next, at a breakfast to be held in the Hopetoun Rooms. The testimonial, although raised in the quiet and unostentatious way we have mentioned, amounts, as we have heard, to the magnificent sum £5,640, of which £5,000 is to be invested for behoof of the rev. gentleman, and his family. We have also been informed that a silver tea-service is to be presented to Mrs. Candlish at the same time.'

The Cæsar of the Present Day.—*The Glory of Civilization.*—Cæsar has been characterized by Shakspeare as the foremost man of all this world. We judge of men by a different standard now, for we have a man much greater than Cæsar. The triumphs and glories of all the Cæsars were as nothing compared with the triumphs of Professor Holloway. When "the great Cæsar" was dispatched to Gaul by the Roman Senate, the first communication they received from him was the epigrammatic announcement, "I came, I saw, I conquered."—When Holloway, under the influence of a noble philanthropy, and guided by sound philosophy, entered on his mission of happiness to man, his successes might well have been recorded in the words, "I came, I saw, I saved." Cæsar, during his campaign in Germany, determined to rise up with his army against the State; his first step was to pass the Rubicon. A chaos of bloodshed, wickedness and anarchy ensued, which the world has seldom seen since then. Holloway, disgusted and shocked with the futility of the means commonly employed to counteract disease and preserve health, set his energies to work to devise a new and universal curative; his first step was to consult Nature. Nature responded, and his medicines, scattered over the face of this broad and beauteous earth, shed their blessings on suffering myriads, and brought health to countless homes from which otherwise peace and happiness would have forever fled. When Cæsar entered Rome in triumph, the envious Marcellus exclaimed:—

"What tributaries follow him to Rome
To grace in captive bonds his chariot wheels."

We all know how the imperial despot's wretched prisoners were made a prominent feature of the savage ovations by which his victories were celebrated. Mark how the times have changed. Our Cæsar rejoices in no tributaries purchased with tears and blood. Holloway's laurels have not been bought by human slaughter and desolated homes. His triumphs have been triumphs over disease and death; and his most valuable reward has been the prayers and blessings of thousands of grateful hearts with whom his name and fame have became household words. Cassius, though one of Cæsar's foes, acknowledged his greatness when he said:—

"Ye gods, it doth amaze me how he should
So get the start of this majestic world,
And bear the palm alone."

But what a hollow greatness was Cæsar's compared with Holloway's. What a cruel end he had. He lived by the sword, and died by the sword. He was murdered by his "friends." Thus ended the career of the greatest ruler of the great st republic the old world and the old times have ever had. But here, in this new world and in these later times, we have a republic greater, truer, purer than that of Rome in her palmiest days. And here, too, we have a Cæsar whose deeds and fame will be commensurated with its greatness, and whose claims to the admiration and respect of the world now and in future times do not rest on the number of human beings he has slain, or the desolation he has made, but on the number of human beings he has saved, and the blessings of health and happiness which he has bestowed on humanity by the discovery of his miraculous remedies.—*Boston Traveller.*

LATEST NEWS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE CONFEDERATES IN GREAT STRENGTH AT FALMOUTH—BATTLE EXPECTED.

STUPENDOUS PREPARATIONS MADE.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

ATTEMPTS TO BURN MEMPHIS.

New York, Nov. 28.—The Falmouth correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of the 26th, says the presumption is, that in a few days we will have a battle in this vicinity that will eclipse all others of this war, in regard to ferocity and fierceness. There is not the slightest doubt but the enemy is in great force on the other side of the river, equal if not superior to our own in point of numbers.

I have reason to believe that Gen. Lee is in command in person of the whole rebel army of the Potomac, exceeding, without doubt, 125,000 men.

Their camp fires can be seen extending at least 10 miles along the river, and from observation, five miles back into the country, the enemy as usual has picked out an almost impregnable position, and have been for a few days past working like beavers throwing up fortifications; morning, noon and night, they are at it with spade and pick, the dirt flying until the walls or rifle pits are completed. Their present position is on the brow of a range of high hills some distance back of the river, with a heavy wood in their rear. It is the opinion, that back of the present range of hills where their works are now erected, there is another range which they will occupy if driven from their strong position.

Boston, Nov. 28.—By orders from Washington, all the political prisoners were released from Fort Warren yesterday. Many of them left for their homes last night, including Marshal Kane, of Baltimore.

Cairo, Nov. 27.—The incendiaries have been trying to burn the city of Memphis. On Sunday night there were ten different fires, and on Monday night fourteen, showing conclusively that there is a concerted arrangement for the destruction of the city. Great alarm exists in consequence.

Special to the Herald.

Harper's Ferry, Va., 24th.—News of interest has reached me from the headquarters of Stonewall Jackson as late as Saturday last. Jackson then had his headquarters at Berryville, and was there in person; his force was 30,000, and the number of his guns 60. On Friday evening Jackson received the following telegram from Jeff. Davis:—

"If you do not leave the valley at once and come to help us to defend Richmond, it will not be worth your while to come to its defence at all."

Jackson's reply is not known, but his forces were not in motion on Saturday. The inference is that he replied in the negative. This was the fourth despatch Jackson received from Davis calling on him to come to the defence of Richmond.

Acquia Creek, Nov. 24.—The reports from General Burnside's army to-day, represent everything quiet and without material change.

The city of Fredericksburg has not yet been shelled, for reasons satisfactory to the commanding general.

Gen. Butler had seized and closed the Bank of New Orleans, for sending $405,000 in species within 60 days to the rebel Government. The specie had been previously reported to Gen. Butler as having been sent away, which was not the fact.

NINE THOUSAND PRIESTS PETITION THE POPE TO RESIGN THE TEMPORAL POWER.

(From L'Opinion Nationale—Paris.)

Nine thousand Italian priests have just presented a petition to the Pope, in which they entreat of him in the name of religion to abandon the temporal power. To form a right idea of the importance of such a manifestation, and to give its real value, we must remember that these nine thousand priests have had to brave suspension *a divinis*, that is to say, destitution and hunger, and that no doubt a much greater number of priests have the same conviction, but not the same courage as they. How many ecclesiastics, especially in Italy, have no other means of subsistance than their vocation? How many of them indeed, are the support of large and poor families?

Lord Palmerston has been a member of the English Parliament for fifty-five years.

The Sharp's Rifle Company of Hartford is making monthly dividends of 12 per cent.

New Jersey, it is said, raises more potatoes than any other State by two bushels to one.

Seventeen thousand hogs were killed in Cincinnati between Monday and Thursday week.

The book publishers of New York have advanced the trade price of their books from ten to twenty-five per cent, on account of the increased cost of printing paper.

The Chicago papers have advanced their subscription price 25 per cent for dailies and 50 per cent for weeklies.

The Hon. Mr. Brown is expected to sail for home the first week of December. Meanwhile he remains in Scotland.

Federal Generals Unemployed.—The following Major Generals are now without a command:—Geo. B. McClellan, John C. Fremont, Geo. Cadwallader, Edwin D. Morgan, Irwin McDowell, Cassius M. Clay, Ethan A. Hitchcock, Fitz. John Porter.

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, the Attorney Gen. of Ireland, has given £20 to the Lancashire relief fund. In a note accompanying the donation, Mr. O'Hagan says:—"It is right that we should remember the noble liberality with which the English people helped us in the sore distress of the famine years, and imitate it according to our means, now that so many of them are suffering."

It is stated that the claims on the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, from the accident on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, may amount to from £3,000 to £5,000. It is a singular proof of commercial acuteness that all the claims have been from commercial travellers, one of whom, Mr. E. E. Bolton, insured for £1,000, was killed on the spot, and others are still lying in a precarious state.

Disaster in New York.—On the 10th inst., a wall some four or five stories high, known as Hecker's new Bakery wall, fell in with a tremendous crash upon the rear of a frame building in which were seated a Mr. Seabrook with his wife and three children, burying them completely in the ruins. Mrs. Seabrook's legs were so severely smashed that there is little hope of her recovery. The little girl, five years old, received some slight injuries, and will soon be well. The little boy, by a singular good fortune, jumped from his seat as the falling wall touched the roof of the house, and escaped unhurt. The baby was killed.

GARROTING IN CHICAGO.

A daring and partially successful attempt at robbery occurred on Sunday night, between twelve and one o'clock, on Michigan avenue, near Van Buren-street. Mr. Western Bascome, General Agent of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, was proceeding along Michigan avenue to his hotel (the Adams House), about half-past twelve on Sunday night, and when near the corner of Van Buren-street, he was met and attacked by two ruffians, one with a soldier's cap and overcoat on, and the other in citizen's dress. Just as they were passing Mr. B., the soldier turned suddenly around and attempted to catch him by the throat, but in this he did not succeed, and Mr. Bascome seeing his design, immediately drew a loaded revolver, and confronted his assailants. By this time one of the ruffians had obtained a hold on Mr. B's. throat and was choking him pretty severely, when the assailed party pulled the trigger of his revolver, but unfortunately for the good of humanity, the weapon missed fire. Before the pistol could be re-cocked both of the villains mounted him, throwing him on the sidewalk, one of them held him while the other wrenched his revolver out of his hand and rifled his pockets of a pearl-handled knife, a memorandum book containing cards, letters, &c., and other articles of but little value, overlooking in their hurry his gold watch, a purse containing a considerable sum of money, which was in a secret pocket, and a purse in his pantaloons pocket, in which were several gold coins. At this juncture the ruffian who had his hand on Mr. B's. throat let go his hold for a moment, giving him an opportunity to shout 'watch' once or twice in a loud voice; but no watch came. At once the hands were replaced around the throat, and the scoundrel exclaimed, "You carry a pistol, do you, and you halloo, too, do you, you son of a——; breathe another word and I'll cut your d—d throat," and a knife was flourished in such close proximity to his head, as to cause him to raise his hand to ward off the blow, which he succeeded in doing with the loss of the upper part of his right thumb. Hearing a noise as if some one approaching, both of the garroters jumped up and ran down the avenue with full speed, Mr. B. all the time calling for the police, but without success. On recovering his feet, Mr. B. looked around him for his hat, but it too was gone, and in its stead the soldiers cap was left, which was secured with the hope that it would aid in hereafter identifying the rascal. Mr. B. then proceeded to his hotel without further molestation.—*Chicago Tribune, Nov. 25.*

An Aged Tea Party.—Upwards of 350 aged people were entertained at tea, at Leigh, on Thursday—having previously walked through the principal streets of the town in processions. After tea a band played many lively airs, to which the old people danced with the vigor of youth. During the evening some of them also sang songs. The presiding genius was 'Old Betty Whip,' *alias* Pearson, of Halshaw Moor, who has now reached the great age of 107 years. Her companion in the procession (a female), has also reached a good old age—viz., 101 years. It is estimated that the united ages of this strange assembly would give a total of 24,850.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—*Universal Philanthrophy.*—Nearly one million boxes of Pills are every month distributed throughout the towns and villages of the United States and Canada, and an almost equal amount of Ointment accompanies these orders. It may be said with truth, that Holloway's medicines are "Messengers of Joy, carrying healing on their wings" to millions oppressed by every form and type of disease. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per pot. 197

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

The Great French Remedy!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

MR. ELIJAH LAKE having been arrested at my instance on a charge of Larceny, and acquitted, I do hereby publicly apologize and express my regret to him for having taken such proceedings, and do fully exonerate him therefrom, as also from any suspicion thereof. Further, that I know him to be perfectly innocent of the said charge, and that be had not the slightest connection therewith, nor could be guilty of any such crime.

HARVY ARMITAGE.

Mariposa, Dec. 1, 1862. 178-2in

Board and Lodging.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a private family. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Lindsay, Dec. 1, 1862. 178

The "Atlantic Monthly."

Beginning of a New Volume!

The Number for January 1863 begins the

Eleventh Volume of the Atlantic Monthly.

From the commencement, in 1857, the Atlantic has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations, and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained.

The Staff of Writers, regularly contributing to the "Atlantic Monthly," embraces all the best known authors in American literature, and warrants the Publishers in promising to its readers,

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TICKNOR & FIELDS,
135 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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Grand Soiree!

A SOIREE IN BEHALF OF THE

Distressed Operatives of England & Scotland

will be held (D.V.) on the

Evening of Thanksgiving Day,

Thursday next, 4th Dec., in the Presbyterian Church, Manilla.

CHAIR will be taken at 4 o'clock p.m., by Geo. A. Pyper, Esq., of Oakwood. The following talented gentlemen are expected to address the meeting on the subjects opposite their respective names—

Rev. Mr. Kinnor: Subject—"A Public Thanksgiving Day." Rev. Mr. Campbell—"God's Providence in the Present War." Rev. A. M'Intyre—"Sympathy for the Distressed: A Duty." Rev. D. McGregor—"Mutual Dependence." Rev. Mr. Allen—"The Poor at Home." Mr. D. Cameron—"The Results of the War." Mr. A. Gordon—"Eight Days in London."

In addition to the above the following gentlemen have been appointed Managing Committee, with power to add to their numbers, viz—Messrs John Clarke, Hector Brown, James Coone, Hector McLean, James McBain, Alex. McInnes, Geo. Williamson, Duncan McMillan, Wm. McGregor, Duncan Campbell, Neil A. McLean, Hector McDonald, J. P., Andrew Smith, Geo. Peirce, Geo. Douglass, Robert Edwards, Malcolm McLean, Adolphus Short, Larissa Edwards and Elijah Baker.

No pains will be spared to make the meeting as agreeable as possible; and the Committee express a hope that the public will generously respond to their invitation, and thereby assist them in making up a large contribution to aid in relieving the large numbers who, in the Providence of God, are brought to experience poverty and hunger (Isaiah, chap. lviii.) Price of Admission, 25 cents.

ADAM GORDON, Secretary.

Manilla, Nov. 30, 1862.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
FOR

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The Leading and most Popular Rural and Family Newspaper,

Published at Rochester, New York,
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IN all the essentials of a first-class Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary and News Journal combined, the "Rural" has long been pronounced, by both press and people, *the best of its class;* and the immense circulation it continues to maintain throughout the Loyal States, Canadas, &c., proves that the War for the Union does not diminish its standing or popularity as the

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VOL. XIV. FOR 1863,

Commencing in January, will be published in Superior Style—NEW TYPE, Good Paper, &c.,—at least equal, in both contents and appearance, to either of its predecessors.

Terms—$2 a year, in advance, and in Clubs of ten or more, $1.50 per copy.

☞ Join the Club now forming here. The "Rural" is in double-quarto form, comprising eight pages.

New Prospectus
OF THE
"SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."

FOR 1863.

VOLUME VIII.—NEW SERIES.

THE Publishers of this Popular and Cheap Illustrated Newspaper beg to announce that on the 3rd of January next a new volume will be commenced. The journal will be issued in the same form and size as heretofore; but it will be the aim of the Publishers to render the contents of the paper more attractive and useful than ever before.

Owing to the enormous increase in the price of printing paper, the Publishers are, to their regret, compelled to increase the subscription price of the "Scientific American" to $3 per annum to single subscribers.

As heretofore, every number of the "Scientific American" will be profusely illustrated with first-class original engravings of new inventions and scientific discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

The "Scientific American" is devoted to the interests of Popular Science, the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, Inventions, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Industrial pursuits generally, and is valuable and instructive not only in the Workshop and Manufactory, but also in the Household, the Library and the Reading Room.

TO THE INVENTOR!

The "Scientific American" is indispensible to every Inventor, as it contains not only illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country.

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The "Scientific American" will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to those pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found published in the "Scientific American," which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which plantor and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the "Scientific American;" most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

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No person engaged in any of the mechanical pursuits should think of doing without the "Scientific American."

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MUNN & CO., Publishers,
No. 37, Park-row, New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831,

THE "GENESEE FARMER."

THE FARMERS' OWN PAPER.

Cheapest Agricultural Paper in the World!

ONLY 60 CENTS A YEAR!

☞ *Now is the Time to Subscribe!* ☜

PUBLISHED FOR OVER 30 YEARS in one of the best wheat and fruit regions of America, with correspondents in nearly every State and in Canada, it contains information of great interest and importance to every farmer, gardener and fruit grower.

NO FARMER CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT!

It costs only *sixty* cents a year! and contains more agricultural and horticultural matter than most of the two-dollar weeklies.

ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS

Of the London, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati and Toronto markets are given in each number. All the leading foreign and American journals are received, and special pains are taken to give the latest and most reliable information in regard to the state of the crops at home and abroad.

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JOSEPH HARRIS,
Publisher and Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere, to whom the most liberal offers are made.

A SCHOOL FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.

The British American Commercial College,

CORNER OF KING AND TORONTO STREETS,

Next Door to the Post Office,

TORONTO, C.W.

THE design of this Institution is to impart to young men and ladies a thorough and practical business education. The course of instrustion includes Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Business Mathematics, and Business Penmanship, all of which branches are taught in the most thorough and scientific manner.

The Book-keeping Department is as complete and extensive as that of any Commercial College on the continent, embracing Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Manufacturing, Mining, Milling, Forwarding, Banking, Brokerage and Commission, Railroading, Steamboating, &c., &c., and is under the charge of Teachers selected for a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the duties of the Counting Room.

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For Circular and specimens of Penmanship, address (enclosing stamp),

I. BATES, *Principal.*

TO TEACHERS.——A Series of Copy Books on the above system, by I. Bates and H. G. Strachan (Teacher of Penmanship in the Provincial Normal School) designed for the use of schools of Canada, is being engraved, and will be ready for use by the 1st of Dec.

178-tf BATES & STRACHAN.

Great Sacrifice
OF FURNITURE!!!

OVER TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH

To be Disposed of Before Spring, at

H. C. RUSSELL'S

Extensive Furniture Warehouse, Walton Street, Port Hope.

AS the Subscriber intends entering into another business, he is determined to SELL OFF his Entire Stock at prices to suit everybody and the times.

As the Stock embraces everything in the line, from the most Elaborately-Carved and Highly-Finished down to the Commonest Kitchen Furniture, persons will find it a rare chance of getting First-Class Work at Low Prices.

Still Further Inducements! *The Subscriber will pay the freight on all purchases over* $20.00, to any Station on the P. H. L. & B. Railway.

December 1st, 1862. 178

FOR CHOICE WINES AND BRANDIES,
Go to
DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR GOOD GIN AND RUM,
Go to
DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR GOOD COMMON AND OLD RYE WHISKY,
Go to
DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES,
Go to
DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR COAL OIL AND COAL OIL LAMPS,
Go to
DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY,
Go to

DOBSON & NIBLOCK.

☞ *WEST END KEENAN'S BLOCK!* ☜

NEW IMPORTATIONS FOR 1862-3!

R. BUDGE & BROTHER

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND Friends, and the Public generally, that they are prepared to offer

GREATER BARGAINS

IN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

☞ *Than was ever offered in this part of Canada!* ☜

THE MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS
are stocked with the
NOVELTIES of the PRESENT SEASON!
which have been selected with great care in the European Markets, by one of the Firm, and will be made to measure in
THE LATEST FASHIONS,
and in their
USUAL SUPERIOR STYLES!

Prices for ordered suits are
EXTREMELY LOW AND MODERATE!

The best Canadian, English, and Scotch Tweed suits, from....	$12 to $18 00
The best Baltic and Plain Beaver Surtout Overcoats........	12 to 16 00
The best Silk-Mixed Fancy and Diagonal Tweed suits, from.....	18 to 25 00
The best Irish Freize and Elysian Inverness Wrappers........	10 to 14 00
Beautifully-Fitting Peg-Top Pants (newest styles), from.......	5 to 6 50

Material and Workmanship Warranted!

☞ Sales for Cash Only! No Second Price!

☞ THOUSANDS of DOLLARS ☜
WORTH OF THE BEST
READY-MADE CLOTHING
ever offered in Canada,
NOW SELLING AT PRIVATE SALE!
At Auction Prices,
At BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

300 OVERCOATS,
240 BUSINESS COATS,
100 SUNDAY COATS,
100 BOYS' COATS,
1,000 PAIR PANTS,
750 VESTS,

☞ *To be sold at Cost for Cash* ☜
At BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

Every garment they offer for sale is of their own manufacture, cut and made on the premises at their manufactory, and the workmanship is warranted, making it altogether the best Clothing Store in this part of Canada.

A choice assortment arriving every day: Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety; Hats, Caps, Shirts, Neckties, Gloves, Braces, Collars, Scarfs, Neckerchiefs, Socks, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ The Whole Stock will positively be sold at *Unprecedently Low Prices!*

☞ Persons buying Cloth from us will find

A MUCH BETTER ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM, at MUCH LOWER PRICES,

AND CAN HAVE ANY GARMENT CUT OUT FREE OF CHARGE.

☞ *Remember the place—CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Kent Street.* ☜

Budge & Brother,
MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail.

LINDSAY, 1862.

RICHMOND NOT TAKEN YET!!

Remember the New

Buffalo Clothing Store,

WHICH KEEPS ON HAND

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED

Stock of Boy's and Men's Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING GOODS!!

☞ *West End of William Street, Lindsay.*

October 28, 1862. 173-6in.

LINDSAY CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Parsons, Chambers, & Switzer,

PURDY'S MILL (NEARLY OPPOSITE MOWREY'S FOUNDRY)

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGGONS, CUTTERS, *SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.*

Horse Shoeing and Jobbing done on the shortest notice.

Lindsay, June, 1862. 154

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

BAZAAR!

A BAZAAR, in aid of the BUILDING FUND of ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, Lindsay, will be held on the 16th December next. Any contributions sent in before that time will be thankfully received.

MRS. HUDSPETH,
" WATSON,
" SWEENEY,
" MARGECH,
" HAFEY, — Ladies' Committee.

Lindsay, Nov. 24, 1862.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between Drs. Lloyd and Kennedy, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are left with A. E. Kennedy, at Hastings' Hotel, for settlement.

(Signed,) C. S. LLOYD,
A. E. KENNEDY.

Lindsay, Nov. 15th, 1862. 176-3in

DENTISTRY!

DR. LLOYD respectfully announces to his friends and patrons, that he has REMOVED his Dental Office from his dwelling into Dr. Benson's office, Kempt's Brick Block, Kent Street.

Lindsay, Nov. 15th, 1862. 176-3in

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, *A BLACK HORSE COLT*, from Hugh Munroe's fields, Lot No. 20, in the 11th Con. Brock, adjoining the village of Cannington, on Monday evening, 6th of October. He is 13 years old; has no spots or marks; and has been worked a little. His tail is trimmed. He is an ordinary-sized horse, with clean limbs.

JOHN SHARP, Proprietor.

Cannington, Nov. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I forbid all persons from paying William Thompson, who has made an assignment to me for the benefit of his Creditors, any money, as I have revoked any authority heretofore given him by me to collect; all monies must be paid to me.

ROBERT BURGESS.

Lindsay, Nov. 12, 1862. 175-3in.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Widow of the late JAMES GRIMES, of the Township of Mariposa, in the County of Victoria, hereby gives notice that, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, she intends to apply for an Act enabling her to sell certain Real Estate of her said late husband, for the payment of his debts and support of his family.

MARGARET GRIMES.

Mariposa, Oct. 18, 1862. 172-td

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterboro' and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalise a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the Towns of Peterboro' and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro' in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.

CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro'.

Peterboro', 30th Oct., 1862. 176-2m

Notice to School Teachers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of TEACHERS for the Lindsay District will be held at Lindsay, on Friday, the 19th day of December next.

By order of the Board,
A. LACOURSE, Sec.

Lindsay, Oct. 4, 1862.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' NOTICE.

THE Oakwood County Board of Instruction for the Examination of persons intending to Teach, will meet in the Grammar School House, Oakwood, on Saturday the 13th December. Examination to commence at 9½ a.m. Applicants are reminded that certificates of moral character will be required. The circuit includes Mariposa, Eldon, and Carden Townships.

W. H. McLAUCHLIN,
Secretary.

Oakwood, Nov. 19, 1862. 176-td

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, ASSIGNMENTS, DISCHARGES, LEASES,

and all kinds of

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,

at the

"Canadian Post" Book Store,

Opposite the Post Office.

Money Wanted.

Wanted, the sum of

$2,000 or $3,000,

at a moderate rate of interest. First-class land security given. For particulars apply at the Office of the Canadian Post, Lindsay. 169-3

ROOM TO LET.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, in a Central part of the Town, to let; suitable for a professional gentleman. Immediate Entry can be had. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered. For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

WANTED TO RENT,

A Good Farm,

IN THE VICINITY OF LINDSAY.

State how much is cleared, and all particulars. Address,

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Peterborough P.O., C.W.

Peterborough, Oct. 8, 1862. 171-3

Land for Sale!

70 ACRES East Half Lot 5, 11th Con. Harvey;
180 Acres (Broken), Lot 7, 10th Con. Harvey.

PORTAGE ROAD, ELDON—
80 Acres, part 25, North side.
30 " part 49, South side.
60 " part 50 and 51, South side.

Terms Liberal.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

H. T. STRICKLAND, Peterboro'.

March 12, 1862. 140-6m

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

COLT STRAYED!

STRAYED from Lot 12, 7th Con. Fenelon, on or about the 20th August last, a Light BAY COLT, 2 year old, black mane and tail, hind feet white to fetlocks. Any party giving information to the owner that will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded.

LEVI CARL.

Fenelon, Oct. 14, 1862. 171-6

HORSE STRAYED.

STRAYED, on Lot No. 19, 8th Concession of Brock, in the beginning of August last, a BAY HORSE. If not owned and expenses paid in a reasonable time, it will be sold to pay expenses.

H. WOOD, Jr. 169-6

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 24, 3rd Con. of Fenelon,

A YOUNG MARE,

3 years old past, dark brown color, mane and tail black; a white star on the forehead, and white marks on the fetlocks.

Anyone bringing the same to the Subscriber will be rewarded.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON.

Fenelon, Oct. 11, 1862. 171-6

Hydropult for Sale,

AT

McLENNAN & CO.'S HARDWARE STORE,

Kent Street, Lindsay.

LINDSAY

SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,

South side of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.

A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.

☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.

A call is solicited.

GEO. C. ATKINSON.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DAVID BROWNE
TIN & COPPER SMITH
& DEALER IN
JAPANNED WARE, STOVES,
&C
Kent St. Lindsay
CASH FOR HIDES & SHEEP SKINS

Stoves at Cost!

THE SUBSCRIBER having ENLARGED his Premises very considerably, is enabled to display a greater variety and better assortment of Stoves than has ever been brought to this place before, all of which have been selected from the best Iron Works in Canada. They have been bought low, and will be sold low to suit the hard times. A call will satisfy any intending purchaser of this fact. The Cooking Stoves are all of the

Latest Improved Styles!

Box and Parlor Stoves in great variety—fifty different sorts and sizes!

Cooking Stoves, from $12 to $28; Box Stoves, from $3 to $15; Parlor Stoves, from $5 to $10; all of which will be sold *at Cost for* Cash up to the 1st of February.

☞ *Please Call and Examine our Stock before Purchasing!* ☜

Stove Pipes, wholesale and retail, lower than was ever heard of in this part of the country before.

☞ The highest price paid for Sheep Skins and Cow Hides.

Platform and Counter Scales for sale.

Bar and Cistern Pumps, cheap for Cash.

DAVID BROWNE.

Lindsay, Nov. 18, 1862. 156-2m

READ AND PROFIT THEREBY!

If you want Great Bargains in

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

CALL AT

John Sutherland's

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP DRY GOODS!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP HARDWARE & CUTLERY!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP CROCKERY & GLASSWARE!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
Cheap GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP AND GOOD LIQUORS!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
TO SELL ANY KIND OF PRODUCE!
Call at John Sutherland's,

Three Doors South of T. Fournier's Hotel, on the West side of William Street.

Lindsay, Nov. 1, 1862. 174

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,

One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, Proprietor.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

ENCOURAGE

CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrees and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

Undertaking.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.

Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y

JEWETT'S HOTEL,

William Street, Lindsay.

Good Stable and Shed attached, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

Free Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats.

Board, $1.00 per day.

Lindsay, June 4, 1862. 152-7m

HARRINGTON HOTEL,

QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ Charges Moderate.

A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL.

Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*

TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,

Corner of Kent and William Sts.,

LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,

EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

*** Terms liberal, to suit the times.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,

Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

*** Good Stabling.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL

(*Late Hastings House*),

By W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.

Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.

H. UINS, Proprietor.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,

John St., Port Hope, C.W.

THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, Proprietor.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*

Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,

King St. East, Toronto.

JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 per day.

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a Half Hotel in Canada. 1-tf

Illustrated Catalogue

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

IN THE

LONDON

ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood,

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher. D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

Farmers' Column.

CHARCOAL.—Charcoal dust proves to be even a greater disinfectant and preservative than had been supposed. Rev. Dr. Osgood has exhibited to the editors of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, a cutlet taken from a ham which had been kept eight years imbedded in that preparation, and which seemed as sweet as if it had been cured only a single season.

TO BOIL POTATOES.—In Ireland, potatoes are boiled to perfection. The humblest peasant places his potatoes on the table better cooked than could half the cooks in America, trying their best. Potatoes should always be boiled in their "jackets." Peeling a potato before boiling is offering a premium for water to run through it, and making them waxy and unpalatable. They should be thoroughly washed, and put into cold water. In Ireland, they always nick a piece of the skin off before they place them in the pot; the water is gradually heated, but never allowed to boil; cold water should be added as soon as the water commences boiling, and it should thus be checked until the potatoes are done; the skins will not then be broken or cracked until the potato is thoroughly done; pour the water off completely, and then let the skins be thoroughly dry before peeling.

OUR RECEIPT FOR CURING MEAT.—To one gallon of water, take 1½ pounds of salt, ½ pound of sugar, ½ ounce of saltpetre, ½ ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top, and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when *cold*, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean.

Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

If this receipt is properly tried it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

KEEPING POTATOES.

I will hazard the assertion that freezing will not injure potatoes, or any other root or fruit; it is the thawing which does the damage, and not the freezing as is generally supposed. Nor will gradual thawing hurt them; it is only when thawing is too sudden that they are injured. If we take two frozen potatoes, apples, or other fruit, and place one under the stove, and the other in water a little above the freezing point, we will find that the former will be spoiled, while the latter is not injured, because with it the thawing is done gradually. Potatoes may be heaped up in the patch and covered with two or three inches of dirt, well packed down, and they will keep in spite of a dozen freezings and thawings, if kept dry. If kept in the cellar, it should be in a tight box with a lid, that they may always be in the dark, to prevent sprouting; for if they once begin to sprout, the starch which gives them their mealiness is changed into other compounds, more favorable to vegetation of the sprouts. If, while the potatoes are in the cellar, they should freeze, do not wait for them to thaw, but cover them with straw, old clothes, shavings, or sawdust, and let them thaw very gradually, and they will come out good. This will apply to turnips or any other root, as well as to apples and other fruits. The main item is to keep them dry, and if buried, to provide drains to carry away the water from the heap. —*Corres. of Germantown Telegraph.*

IRON FORMED BY ANIMALCULES.

The *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* contains a curious article by M. Oscar de Watteville, in which he announces the fact that in the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers of iron exclusively built up by animalcules, not unlike those that have laid the foundation of large islands in the ocean, by silently and for ages cementing matter with matter, so as to create those beautiful forms known as madrepore, millepore, corals, &c. The iron thus found is called Sweden cake-ore, distinguished according to its form, into gunpowder, pearl, money, or cake-ore. In winter, the Swedish peasant who has little to do in that season, makes holes in the ice of the lake, and with a long pole probes the bottom until he has found an iron bank.—An iron sieve is then let down, and with a sort of ladle, conveniently fashioned for the purpose, the loose ore is shovelled into the sieve which is then hoisted up again. The ore thus extracted is of course mixed with a quantity of sand and other extraneous matter, which is got rid of by washing it in a cradle, like that used by gold-diggers. A man may get out a ton of iron ore per day by this process.

Odds and Ends.

SHARP stomachs make short graces.

SINCERITY is the basis of every manly virtue.

AN old bachelor who edits a paper in one of the Western States puts "melancholy accidents" as a heading for "marriages."

ANOTHER old bachelor says:—Put the strongest-minded woman in a bonnet-shop, and it will instantly turn her head.

A woman wisely says, "It is the feeble, unmasculine men who fight most petulantly against the influence and power of women."

A FACT.—There is not a stream of trouble so deep and swift-running that we may not cross over it, if we have courage to steer and strength to pull.

WISDOM is better than riches; wisdom guards thee, but thou hast to guard the riches. Riches diminish in the using; but wisdom increases in the use of it.

ANOTHER POINT OF RESEMBLANCE.—Man, we are told, is the only animal that laughs. Yes; and the only animal, we may say, that is laughed at—monkeys always excepted.

LIBERTY is to the collective body what health is to every individual body. Without health, no pleasure can be tasted by man; without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed by society.—*Bollingbroke.*

After rolling all night in your berth till you are miserably sick, to have a steward open your door in the morning, and ask if you will have a fresh roll for breakfast is certainly very provoking.

A wag upon visiting a medical museum was shown some dwarfs, and other specimens of mortality, all preserved in alcohol. "Well," said he, "I never thought the dead could be in such spirits."

"Have we a' our ain, Donald?" said a gentleman to his Highland servant on leaving a hotel. "On ay, sir," replied Donald, who had pocked some silver spoons to make up for anything that might be lost, "that at least."

OATS IN SCOTLAND.—Lord Elibank made a happy retort on Dr. Johnson's definiton of oats: "A grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." "Yes," said he, "and where else will you see *such horses* and *such men*?"

A traveller was lately boasting of the luxury of arriving late, after a hard day's journey, to partake of the enjoyment of a well-cut ham, and the left leg of a goose. "Pray, sir, what is the peculiar luxury of a left leg?" "Sir, to conceive its luxury, you must conceive that it is the only leg that happens to be left."

A little Hibernian girl in Northampton, a few days since, went into a grocery store and procured some articles, in payment for which she produced postage stamps. The man of trade took the stamps, and while examining one of them more minutely than the rest, the little girl spoke up promptly and said:—"That's good, for we've washed all the black off."

When stretched upon his bed in the agony of gout, it was reported to Chatham that one of his official subordinates pronounced an order impossible of execution. "Tell him," said he, rising up, and marching across the room on his swollen feet, his face streaming with perspiration from the excruciating effort, "tell him it is the order of a man who treads upon impossibilities!"

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.—A schoolmaster had an examination of his pupils before some of the Cork Council, prominent amongst whom was the celebrated Mr. Bernard Sheehan. "First class come up," said the master. "What is the great question of the day, Tim Doolan?" Tim hesitated. "Don't you know it, sir?" "Yes, sir," said Tim. "Well, then, what is it?—speak up." "How are your poor feet, sir?" said the lad. The Cork Council skedaddled.

FAULTS IN CONVERSATION.—Among the more prominent faults in conversation are, the folly of talking too much; of talking about ourselves; an impatience to interrupt others; the uneasiness of being interrupted ourselves; and attempting to be thought witty or smart by interjecting a word while our neighbor is speaking, so as to make nonsense of what he intended to say.

A LADY'S OPINION.—Sir Thomas Lawrence was accused in company of paying attention to ladies without meaning anything, and a gentleman present said some very hard things of the male coquette. A lady however defended him, saying "she really believed the majority of women would rather be courted and jilted than not courted at all."

A cornet of hussars, who was not the most polished in his manners, having joined his regiment, was asked by his colonel what his father was? "A farmer," said the cornet. "Pity your father did not make you follow his trade." "Pray, sir," said the cornet, "what was your father?" "A gentleman." "Pity he did not make you one," replied the cornet.

At a recent festival, a boy who did not get a fair chance at the edibles, said some of the voracious visitors had been starving themselves so long, in anticipation of the feast, that they were hollow all the way down, for he 'could hear the first mouthfuls they swallowed strike on the bottom of their boots.'

QUAKER COURTSHIP.—'Martha, does thee love me?' asked a quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up. 'Why, Seth,' replied she, 'we are commanded to love one another, are we not?' 'Ay, Martha, but does thee regard me with the feeling that the world calls love?' 'I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all, but I have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting far more than thy share.'

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—Take a piece of pasteboard about five inches square, roll it into a tube with one end just large enough to fit around the eye, and the other end rather smaller. Hold the tube between the thumb and finger of the right hand (do not grasp it with the whole hand); put the large end close against the right eye, and with the left hand hold the book against the side of the tube. Be sure to keep both eyes open, and there will appear to be a hole through the book and objects seen as if through the hole instead of through the tube. The right eye sees through the tube, and the left eye sees the book, and the two appearances are so confounded together that they cannot be separated. This is one way to see through a millstone. The left hand can be held against the tube instead of a book, and the hole will be seen through the hand.

CRINOLINE IN RHYME.—A lady with a crinoline was walking down a street—her feathers fluttered in the air, her hoops stuck out some feet. She walked the earth as if she felt of it she was no part, and proudly did she step along, for pride was in her heart. She did not see a curly dog which walked close by her side, all save the curly tail of which her crinoline did hide. His tail the dog with pleasure shook—it fluttered in the wind, and from the lady's crinoline stuck out a foot behind. A crowd the tail did soon espy as it it waved to and fro, and like a rudder seemed to point the way the maid must go. The curly dog right pleased was he, the quarters he had got, and walked beside the lady in a kind of doggish trot. Each step the lady now did take served to increase her train, while those who followed in her wake roared out with might and main. Some held their sides, they laughed so hard, and others fairly cried, while many even still confess that they'd 'like to died.' But still the lady sailed along in crinoline and pride, unmindful of the crowd behind or dog close by her side. But soon another dog espied the tail which fluttered free, it so provoked his doggish ire, he could not let it be. But with a deep ferocious growl, for battle straight he went, and 'neath the lady's crinoline both dogs were quickly pent. They fought 'tis said, one hour or more—the lady nothing knew—but with her head erect sailed on, and did her way pursue. Some say she never would have known at all about the fight, had not one dog mistook and gave her 'limb' an awful bite. But since that day I've heard it said that that lady ne'er was seen upon the street with so much pride and *such* a crinoline.

MARVELLOUS AFFAIR.—Some of the Paris Journals relate the following extraordinary history:—About a dozen years ago a man, rather shabbily dressed, but bearing an air of distinction, entered a *cafe* of modest appearance in the Faubourg St. Germain, and asked for a cup of coffee and a roll. This he swallowed rapidly as if pressed by extreme hunger, and then slowly retired, without, however, seeming to avoid the demand for payment. The waiter, stupified, hastened to inform his mistress, a widow burdened with a family, but a kind-hearted woman, of what had taken place. The latter who had observed the air of dejection of the stranger, immediately replied, "It is all right, I know the gentleman." The next day the stranger returned asked for the same things, and retired in the same manner without paying. This continued for about two months, after which he was seen no more. About a month ago the widow was invited to call upon a notary to receive a sum of money which had been left to her by will. She could not believe her good fortune, and thought there must be some mistake, when the notary afforded her an explanation by reading the following extract from a will which he held in his hand:—"I bequeath 60,000f. to the widow——, proprietress of a cafe (giving the address) to thank her for her generosity in giving me a breakfast every day for two months, without demanding payment, which it was then impossible for me to make. I was then in misery, but since, fortune having smiled on me, it is only just that I should pay for the 60 breakfasts to which I owed my life."

Royal Insurance Comp'y,
FIRE AND LIFE.

Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, Inspector. F. H. HEWARD, Manager, Toronto.

JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.

Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

DAILY INCOME, $7500.
INVESTED FUNDS, $6,299,130.
INVESTED IN CANADA, OVER $200,000.
DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, £57,439 STERLING.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., DEP.-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to JAMES HEAP, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG, Mayor of Lindsay.

Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

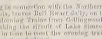
The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD, *Sole Canadian Agent* for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

LAKE SIMCOE.



THE
Steamer "Emily May."

Running in connection with the Northern Railway of Canada, leaves Bell Ewart da'ly, on the arrival of the Morning Trains from Collingwood and Toronto, making the circuit of Lake Simcoe, and returning in time to meet the evening trains for the above mentioned places.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the Steamer calls at Beaverton, at 3 o'clock P.M.; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30 P.M.

☞ MEALS TO BE HAD ON BOARD.

ISAAC MAY.

July 1862. 158-tf

LINDSAY & MANIALL STAGE LINE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 6 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton; returning—leaves Fenton's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stages from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 8 o'clock in the evening. FARES REASONABLE. ☞ The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage unless booked and paid for.

GEO. CRANDELL, Proprietor.

Lindsay, April 1, 1862. 143-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 22d inst. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

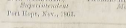
Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 9.40 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 1.10 p.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 3.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 6.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent*. THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager*.

Port Hope, Nov., 1862. 111-tf



Northern Railway of Canada.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 2nd 1862, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail . . . . . . 7 20 A.M.	Express . . . 10 25 A.M.
Express . . . . 4 10 P.M.	Mail . . . . . 9 00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE
Express . . . 5 30 A.M.	Mail . . . . . 1 00 P.M.
Mail . . . . . 3 00 P.M.	Express . . . 9 15 P.M.

Mail North and South connects with Lake Simcoe steamer, and Owen Sound boat daily.

Chicago steamers leave Collingwood every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; Green Bay steamer every Saturday; and steamer for North Shore and Sault Ste Maria on Thursdays.

Through Tickets to be had at the Northern Depot.

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*

F. W. CUMBERLAND, *Managing Director.*

Northern Railway Office, Toronto, May 30, 1862. 152

BLANK BOOKS.

DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, INDICES, and a great variety of other BLANK BOOKS, of all sizes, to be had at very low prices, at the "CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE.

Now Ready,

Nearly 200 Mechanical Motions,

INCLUDING Lithographic Views of the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto—The Great Eastern steamship—The naval fight between the two iron-clad ships Merrimac and Monitor—Ascension of Green, the Aeronaut, in his Balloon—Garnerin descending in a Parachute—The old Castle of the Feudal Times, and Drawbridge—The stationary Steam Engine—The Locomotive and Tender—Tilt or Forge Hammer—The Steam Hammer—Post or Windmill—Persian Waterwheel—Revolving Battery—Root-lifting Machine, for clearing land of stumps, &c.—Double Cylinder Printing Machine, and upwards of Twenty other Engravings.

The whole, with Mechanical Motions, forming the cheapest and most useful artistic work in British North America. Drawn on stone and printed in the finest style by the Messrs. Tremaine, County Map Publishers, &c.

Price for the lot—Proof or first impressions, $1.00; second style, 50 cents. If sent by post, 5 cents extra for postage and registration.

Every Manufacturer, Engineer, Inventor, Builder, Contractor, Railway Employee, Land or Road Surveyor, Saw Mill Proprietor, Flour or Grist Mill Owner, Agricultural Implement and Waggon Maker, Watch and Clock Repairer, Ship and Boat Builder, Farmer, Blacksmith, or Apprentice ought to have these drawings; no Schoolmaster, persons clearing Wild Lands, or parents having children of a mechanical turn of mind, should be without them.

Liberal arrangements made with Booksellers, and others taking more than twelve or more copies.

☞ *Agents required in every Town and Village in Canada.*

Address, enclosing notes or stamps, in registered letter, to A. WEBBER, Esq., Patent Agent, Toronto, C.W.

1863 ALMANAC. 1863

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC for 1863, containing the Census for 1861, and an unusually large amount of interesting matter. Price 12½ cents. For sale at the "CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE.

THE NEW AND IMPROVED
MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE New Illustrated Topographical, Statistical, General Reference, and Railway Map of Upper Canada, having been carefully compiled and drawn from actual surveys, and from the very latest and best authors, is being neatly engraved, and well printed on fine, white, strong paper, manufactured to order at the Don Mills by Messrs. Taylor & Brothers, and will soon be completed.

Competent judges having compared proof sheets of this Map with a Map got up in New York by H. F. Walling, of Spruce Street, and advertized as Tackabury's Map of Canada West, have, without exception, given the Toronto work the most decided preference.

Information that persons interested in the sale of the other Map, are systematically and industriously representing Tremaine's Map to have "gone up," "gin out," &c., and that it will never be published, has come to hand from friends of fair play in different parts of the country.

This counter statement made in self-defence, will not, I am sure, be received as on questionable authority; nor, in view of all the circumstances, the pretensions set up, the conditions, the deceptive management, the promises and the deficiencies relating to the rival maps, is it likely the people will feel themselves under any sort of obligation to pay for two maps in order to secure the best?

Papers giving the above a few insertions will be entitled to a copy of the map mounted.

GEO. C. TREMAINE.

Toronto, Sept. 1862.

☞ **30,000.** ☜

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TORONTO
"GLOBE"
IS NOW
THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES.

THREE TIMES GREATER than that of any other Journal in the Province. It is not confined to one district, but is

Extensively Read in Every Quarter of Upper Canada,

And is to be seen in

ALL PUBLIC PLACES

Throughout the Lower Province.

AS AN ADVERTISING JOURNAL

It is not only unsurpassed in British America, but is believed to be the

BEST IN THE WORLD,

inasmuch as

Its Circulation is larger than that of any Other Paper,

In proportion to the field which it occupies. By one advertisement and one payment the advertiser reaches every section in the country, and every class in the community.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

Have the opportunity of sending, through the columns of the GLOBE, their announcements to almost every dealer in town and country.

MANUFACTURERS

will find that their advertisements in the GLOBE are read by all the leading Mechanics of the Province, And by the General Public,

PERSONS HAVING

LANDS FOR SALE OR TO RENT

Can find no medium of communicating with the farming community so advantageous as the Globe. Hotel Keepers, Nurserymen, Forwarders, Professional Men, &c. &c., will find that their announcements can only be made thoroughly known through the columns of

"THE GLOBE."

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1862.

The Hydropult.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD, BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for washing Windows, washing Carriages, sprinkling Plants, draining Cellars, watering Gardens, cleansing Cisterns, cleaning Insects from trees, emptying Water from boats, wetting Sidewalks, wetting Sails, sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, &c. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM H. VAN TASSELL,

At Patterson's Foundry, Front St., Belleville, C.W

THE HYDROPULT

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in the community.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of Dr. Henry and Homer Taylor, and having witnessed the working of a Miniature Fire Annihilator, known as Vases HYDROPULT, do cheerfully testify to its usefulness in suppressing fires, particularly when water is scarce, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured:

J. QUINN,	D. PITCAITHLY,
R. PATTERSON,	S. M. WASHBURN,
H. G. GILLESPIE,	N. McARTHUR,
GEO. S. TICKELL,	M. BOWELL,
R. S. PATTERSON,	S. B. SMITH,
N. JONES,	W. A. SHEPARD.

Belleville, September 14, 1861.

From the American Agriculturist.

This implement is coming rapidly into favor with the public, and well it may. They are recommended by our city Fire Department, and are being adopted by our Public School buildings &c. They are also being adopted among small villages where there is no regular Fire Department. Taking into account its utility not only as a means of extinguishing fires, but also as a water thrower for various purposes, the implement is worthy a place in every house, where it can be afforded.

GEORGE POPE, Agent.

Lindsay, June, 1862. 155-tf

Just Received,
Popular Novels!
including the following:—

THE FLOWER OF THE PRAIRIE. By Gustave Aimard, price	$0 50
LES MISERABLES. By Victor Hugo	0 50
HANS OF ICELAND. By Victor Hugo	0 50
THE FLIRT. By Mrs. Gray	0 50
THE WHITE CHIEF. By Capt. M. Reid,	0 50
THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS. By Jane Porter	0 50
THE UNIONIST'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. M. Victor	0 20

Also, a Selection of
POPULAR MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Comprising—

Modern Cookery—The Family Doctor—Fleetwood's Life of Christ—Affection's Gift—The Pet Keepsake—Pilgrim's Progress—What's in a Name?—Our Heroes in the Crimea, &c., all of which will be sold cheap.

The Stock of STATIONERY has been renewed, and the assortment will be found complete, at the

"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE,
Opposite the Post Office.

Lindsay, July 14, 1862. 158-tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1863.

The Saturday Evening Post.

THE Publishers of THE POST take pleasure in announcing that their literary arrangements for the coming year are of a character to warrant them in promising a feast of good things to their thousands of readers.

During the coming year THE POST will endeavor to maintain its high reputation for Choice Stories, Sketches and Poetry. Special Departments shall also be devoted as heretofore to Agriculture, Wit and Humor, Receipts, News, Markets, &c.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy, one year	$2.00
2 copies, one year	3.00
4 copies, one year	6.00
8 copies, one year, (and one to the getter-up of the club)	12.00
20 copies, one year (and one to the getter-up of the club)	25.00

☞ Subscribers in British North America must remit 26 cents in addition to the annual subscription, as we have to prepay the United States postage on their papers.

A Splendid Premium!
WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?

To any one sending thirty subscriptions and sixty dollars, we will give one of Wheeler and Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for forty-five dollars. The machine will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

Every person collecting names for the Sewing Machine Premium, should send the names with the money as fast as obtained, so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their papers, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (30), and whole amount of money ($60), is received, the machine will be duly forwarded.

☞ Sample copies of THE POST sent gratis when requested.

Address DEACON & PETERSON, No. 319 Walnut Street, Pa.

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PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
BETTER THAN
Experimental Science.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
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147-tf

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Dec. 11, 1862-

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The Canadian Post.

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.—Whole No. 179.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1862. [Terms: $1.50, in Advance.

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C. A. Weller. Geo. Jas. Weller.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

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[CIRCULAR.]

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MANILLA, C.W. 157-tf

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Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

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Woodville, Oct. 9, 1862. 170

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June, 1862. 152-tf

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Poetry.

A PRAYER

I ask not wealth; but power to take
And use whate'er I have aright:
Not years; but wisdom that shall make
My life a profit and delight.

I ask not that for me the plan
Of good and ill be set aside;
But that the common lot of man
Be nobly borne and glorified.

I know I may not always keep
My steps in places green and sweet—
Nor find the pathway of the deep
A path of safety for my feet;

But pray that when the tempest's breath
Shalt fiercely sweep my way about,
I make not shipwreck of my faith
In the unbottomed sea of doubt;

And that, though it be mine to know
How hard the stoniest pillow seems,
Good angels still may come and go
On the bright ladder of my dreams.

I do not ask for love, below—
That friends shall never be estranged;
But for the power of loving, so
My soul may keep its youth unchanged.

And though wide lands, or cruel seas,
Hold me from dearest ones apart,
Still may all sweet capacities
Be fountains open in my heart.

Youth, joy and wealth—Fate, I give thee these;
Leave Faith and Hope till life is past;
And leave my heart's best impulses
Fresh and unfailing till the last:

For these, I think, of all good things
Most precious, out of heaven above;
And that the power of loving brings
The fullest recompense of love.

Literature.

THE BRILLIANT KEEPER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "EAST LYNE."

(Concluded from our last.)

"Give me your opinion, Maria," said Sir Philip. "If I did resolve to set up house-keeping for myself, do you think that any one of you could be induced to come and help me in it?"

Her heart beat violently—her eyes fell; the gold cord in her fingers was wreathing itself into knots. Sir Philip came round and laid his hand upon her shoulders as she knelt, making her turn her face to him.

"Because," he added, "I may be asking the question of some of these days. Do you know where Lady Annesley put the ring?"

She sprang up. She opened the desk and gave the parcel to him, sealed as Lady Annesley had left it. He slipped it into his waistcoat pocket, went down to his brougham, and drove off.

In less than twenty minutes he was back again, and came flying up the stairs as fast as Charley Carr had flown down them.

"A pretty simpleton you made of me, Maria!—giving me an empty box!"

"An empty box!" she echoed.

He took the box out of his pocket and held it open before her.

"I told the man I had brought back the ring to exchange for the smaller one, opened the box, all gingerly, to hand it to him, and behold! there was nothing in it."

"Did you drop it in the brougham? Did you open it in the brougham?" she reiterated.

"I never touched it, after you saw me put it in my pocket, until I was in the shop. I unsealed the paper before the shopman's eyes."

"Then where can it be?" exclaimed Maria. "Lady Annesley certainly sealed it up, and put it herself in the desk, ready for you. No one went near the desk afterwards—no one came into the room, or was in the room, but myself."

"Lady Annesley must have sealed up an empty box, that's clear," said Sir Philip. "I have brought the other ring, however."

But Lady Annesley, when she entered the room, protested that she had not sealed up an empty box—that the ring was in it; and she related the details to Sir Philip as they have been given before. The box, she said, was not out of her hand a minute altogether.

"Are you sure you put it *in*?—that you did not let it slip aside?" questioned Sir Philip.

"Sure?" repeated Lady Annesley, half inclined to resent the implied suggestion of carelessness; "I am quite sure; and, had the ring slipped aside, it would only have gone on to the table. I put it in safely, and shut it in."

"Who was in the room, besides yourself?" asked Sir Philip.

"Only Charley Carr. He was standing by me, wishing that the ring were his."

"No;" cried out Mrs. Annesley, innocently; "wishing its value in money were his! The more sensible wish of the two."

A wild, sickening sensation darted to Maria Carr's brain. It was not yet a suspicion; it was a fear lest suspicion should come: nay, a foreboding that suspicion *was* coming.

The suspicion did come—came immediately, to all of them. In vain Sir Philip suggested that Charles must have done it in a joke, to put Lady Annesley in a fright, for he was as full of tricks as a monkey—that he would bring it back in the evening. That he had taken the ring from the box, there was no doubt whatever; and Lady Annesley, in her anger, refused to be soothed. She attacked him the moment he made his appearance.

"Where's that keeper?" she demanded, without circumlocution.

"What keeper?" retorted Charles.

"The brilliant keeper that you made off with to-day."

"I don't know what you mean, aunt."

Lady Annesley [illegible].

"I left the box [illegible] when I turned to pick up the cushion for Mrs. Annesley. How dared you take the ring out?"

"Let's see whether I have got it about me," retorted Charles, in a careless, indifferent, provoking manner, as he made a show of feeling in his pockets. "Oh! I must have left it in my regimentals."

Lady Annesley nearly boiled over. Words led to words: Charles grew angry in his turn: and at length she gave him a hint that he must have *stolen* the ring. He declared he had not touched the box, or the ring—that he had turned from the table when Lady Annesley did, and remained talking to Maria while the cushion was being picked up; and he swore to this with sundry unorthodox words, forgetting that he was not in quarters, but in a lady's drawing-room.

"If nobody takes his part, I will!" hotly cried Georgina Livingston, after Charles had dashed away from the house, promising that he would never enter it again; and her countenance was distressed, and he cheeks were scarlet as she said it. "Steal a ring! You might as well accuse me, Lady Annesley, as accuse him; I would be the more likely of the two to do it."

"Do, pray, recollect yourself, Georgina!" remonstrated the lady. "Is this avowal seemly for a young girl?"

"I don't care if it's seemly, or unseemly," responded Miss Georgina, dashing away some tears. "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves, all of you! Because Charley happens not to be made of money, you turn against him, and think he'd *take* it. I'll let him know that *I* don't."

Hot words, hotly spoken! A few days, and even Georgina was obliged to judge him less leniently. Sir Philip chose quietly to investigate the suspicion; and he ascertained that Charles had, the very evening subsequent to the loss of the ring, and the following day, paid sundry small debts for which he had been long dunned. Twenty pounds, at least, of these payments were traced, and then Sir Philip dropped the search. Why pursue it? It was all too clear; for Charles had no resources of his own to draw upon.

But here Maria stepped in to his defence. She protested with earnestness, with tears, that she had furnished him herself with twenty pounds—that she had given it to him in that moment when they were whispering together. She knew Charley's wants, she said, and had been saving up this money for him. Lady Annesley flatly contradicted Maria. It did not stand to reason, she contended, that Maria, with her poor means, could save up twenty pounds, or even ten. The thing was almost against possibility; and Maria fell under nearly as great a ban as her brother, for attempting to screen him by falsehood. There were moments when, in her own sick heart, Maria did believe him to be guilty. Such things have been heard of in the world—lone in the recklessness of necessity.

. . . .

A twelvemonth passed away—and a twelvemonth brings changes. Georgina Livingston was of age now, and at liberty to choose her own place of residence. She was alone in the drawing-room one April evening. Mrs. Annesley was much confined to her chamber, and Lady Annesley had gone up to her. Sir Philip came in.

"Alone, Georgina! Why! what is the matter?—crying?"

"Oh, Lady Annesley set me on!" was the young lady's pettish rejoinder, as she brushed the tears away. "She was angry with me for 'moping,' as she termed it, and I told her I would not stay here to be grumbled at."

"Why do you mope?" he asked.

"Because I choose," was the wilful retort. "I *can* leave now if I like you know, Philip?"

"If you like—yes," assented Sir Philip. "Where should you go?"

"I don't know, and I don't care," dreamily responded Georgina.

"Would you like to remain in the house for good?" resumed Sir Philip, after a pause. "I was thinking of asking you to do so."

A faint blush rose to her face, but she showed no other emotion; and his tone, considering the momentous words, was wonderfully calm. Perhaps both had been conscious for some little time that these words would be spoken. Sir Philip bent his head towards her—

"The world has reproached me for not marrying. Help me, Georgina, to put the reproach away! There is no one I would ask to be my wife but you."

"Look here, Philip!" she exclaimed, pushing back her hair, and turning her face, full of its own eager excitement, towards him—excitement not caused by him; "I'll speak out the truth to you: I could not to every one; but you are good, and true, and noble. Were I to say to you 'Yes,' and let you take me, believing that I loved you, I should just be acting a lie. I loved some one else: I am trying to forget him with my whole heart and might—but I did love him."

"Who was this?"

"Charles Carr."

Sir Philip's blue eyes flashed with a peculiar light, and he looked into the fire—not at Georgina.

"That love ought to end," he said; "It can bring you no good."

"Don't I tell you that it has ended—that I am putting it from me as fast as ever I can? But the remembrance cannot go all at once. I did love him; and I believe it was your generosity in hushing up his dreadful disgrace, instead of proclaiming it and prosecuting him, that first made me like you more than common."

"You acknowledge, then, that you do like me?" smiled Sir Philip.

"Very, very much."

"Well enough to take me for better or for worse?"

"Yes; if, after this confession, you would still wish it."

"I do," he answered, drawing her to him, and taking his first kiss from her lips.

Georgina flew to her room, and there burst into a flood of tears. Lady Annesley was strangely elated at the news. She had hoped for it in her heart, long and long.

"You have done well," she said to her stepson.

"I shall escape the worrying about not getting married, at any rate," responded Sir Philip.

"Philip,"—lowering her voice confidently—"do you know, I frightened myself to death almost, at one time, lest you should marry Maria. I fancied you were growing attached to her; and people would have said I had set it on."

The red color flashed into Sir Philip's face.

"I would have married her, but for that affair of the diamond keeper."

Lady Annesley looked blank.

"Did you like her so much as that?" she asked.

"Like her?" he echoed, in emotion; "I *loved* her. I am not sure but I love her still. Why, Lady Annesley, I *all but* asked her to be my wife the very afternoon that wretched boy did the mischief."

"I'm sure I am very glad he did do it, if it prevented that," retorted my lady.

"I might have got over that—his fault; but I could not get over Maria's. To uphold him in his deceit—to invent a falsehood to screen him: how could I make her my wife?"

"Whatever is their about Maria to like?" fretfully interrupted Lady Annesley.

"She's more *likeable* than any one in this world, to my thinking—"

"Hush, Philip!"

The news of the engagement went forth to the house. Maria had still remained in it, making herself useful, as she had done before, especially to Mrs. Annesley, for she had no other home. Better she had quitted it: to see Sir Philip daily was not the way to cure her love for him.

"I hope you will be happy, Sir Philip; I wish you every happiness," she stammered, believing it was incumbent on her to say something to him to that effect; but Sir Philip observed that her face turned ghastly with emotion as she spoke.

"Thank you; I hope we shall be," he coldly replied; and, since that unhappy episode, he had never spoken to her *but* coldly. "Georgina possesses one great essential towards making herself and others happy—*truth.*"

The preparations for the wedding went briskly on. Lady Annesley would first move into another residence. No change had been made since Sir Robert's death; but Sir Philip must have his house to himself now. One evening Sir Philip was spending an hour with Dr. Scott. A navy surgeon was also there—Mr. Blake, once their chum at Bartholomew's; and Georgina was sitting upstairs with Mary Scott and her baby.

"Is smoking allowed here?" asked the surgeon, glancing at the elegant sofa on which he sat, where was displayed the elegant cushion painted by Maria Carr; "I'm half dead without my pipe."

Receiving assent, he lighted it, and then walked across the room to Sir Philip and the Doctor, who stood at the window. There was some disturbance in the street, and they all three remained there chatting and looking out.

Suddenly a burst of light shot up in the twilight of the room, and they wheeled around in consternation. A blaze was ascending from the velvet cushion. They caught up the hearthrug and succeeded in putting out the fire. Georgina Livingston, hearing the commotion, came in with a white face.

In lighting his pipe, Mr. Blake must have suffered a spark to fall upon the cushion: there it had smouldered, penetrating at length to the stuffing, which then blazed up. You may remember that it consisted of paper.

"Oh, that lovely cushion!" lamented Georgina.

"What's this?" uttered Dr. Scott, picking up something bright and glistening from the ashes. "If I don't believe it's a ring!"

A ring it was: the lost, the beautiful, the brilliant keeper! The eyes of Sir Philip and hers met.

Maria was, that same evening, sitting alone—she and her breaking heart: it had felt breaking ever since that cloud fell upon it. She heard Sir Philip come home, and she began gathering her work together.

"Don't run away, Maria; I have something to say to you!"

She looked at him in wonderment. His voice wore the same loving tone as in days gone by—a tone long past, for her.

"Lend me your hand, Maria!" and, without waiting assent, he took it in his—the left hand—and slipped upon the third finger, as he had done once before, the diamond keeper. "Do you recognize it?"

"It is Mrs. Scott's," replied Maria. "Why have you brought it here, Sir Philip?"

"It is not Mrs. Scott's; it is larger than hers. Do not remove it, Maria. It shall be your own keeper, if you will let me add the wedding-ring?"

Confused, bewildered, wondering what it meant—wondering at the strange loving expression that gleamed from his dark-blue eyes—she burst into tears. Was he saying this to mock her?

No; not to mock her: no! Sir Philip wound his arm around her as he told the tale. He drew her face to his breast, his eyelashes glistening in the intensity of his emotion—

"I can never let you go again, my darling! I do not ask forgiveness: I know that you will give it to me unasked, for you and I have been alike miserable."

"Charley innocent!—been innocent all the time?" she gasped.

"He has in good truth! We must try and make it up to him. I—"

"Oh, Philip!" she interrupted, with streaming eyes, "you will believe me now! I did give him the twenty pounds—I did, indeed! I had saved it in so many trifles: I had made old gowns look like new ones—all for him. *You* should not have doubted me, if the rest did."

"My whole life shall atone to you, Maria," he softly whispered. "Georgina—"

She broke from him, her cheeks flushing crimson. In the moment's bewilderment she had totally forgotten his engagement to Georgina. He laughed merrily, his eyes dancing, and drew her back again.

"Never fear that I am about to turn Mormon, and marry you both!" said he. "Georgina has given me up, Maria. In the excitement caused by the discovery, she spoke her mind out to me—that she did not like me, with all her 'trying,' half as well as she did Charley Carr, and that none but Charley should be her husband. Scott has gone to tell Charley the news, and bring him up. I—"

"What on earth is this?" ejaculated Lady Annesley, as she came in, and stood like one petrified.

"It is this," replied Sir Philip, holding out Maria's hand, on which shown the brilliant keeper. "This mischief-making ring has turned up again. When you held it that day over the open box, and Mrs. Annesley called out, there can be no doubt that you, in your haste, unconsciously slipped it on your finger, instead of into the box, and lost it off your finger again immediately amidst the paper stuffing. The cushion has just given up its prey."

Lady Annesley sank upon the first seat, with a very crest-fallen expression.

"I never heard of such a thing!" she stammered. "*My* finger! Whatever will be the consequence? Poor Charley!"

"The consequence, I expect, will be, that you will have two weddings instead of one," laughed Sir Philip. "Georgina has proclaimed *her* intentions, and I don't suppose Charley will bear malice. I think I ought to have given the ring to him as a memento, instead of to Maria."

"To Maria!" irascibly returned Lady Annesley, not precisely understanding, but not feeling comfortable. "What in the world need is there to give it to her?"

"Great need," he replied, his tone becoming serious. "But it is given with a condition attached to it—that I add one of plain gold. Ah! Lady Annesley, we cannot be false to ourselves, try as we will. Maria has remained my best and dearest love up to this hour, cajole and deceive my heart as I would; and now, I trust, she will remain so, so long as time shall last!"

THE END.

Miscellaneous.

The ex-Queen of Naples, wife of Francis II. has withdrawn into the Ursuline Convent, at Augsburg, intending to take the veil. Domestic troubles induced this step.

The spanish Court at Granada, has just concluded the trial of thirteen Protestants for distributing tracts and religious books. One of the prisoners was condemned to nine years' imprisonment; another for eight years! And all this transpires in the nineteenth century!

Corners have always been popular. The chimney corner, for instance, is endeared to the heart from the earliest to the latest hour of existence. The corner cupboard—what stores of sweet things it has contained for us in our youth! A snug corner in a Will—who ever objected to such a thing? A corner in a woman's heart—once get there, and you may soon command the entire domain. A corner in the temple of Fame—arrive at that, and you become immortal.

A Flogging Schoolmaster in the Old Days.—The *Museum*, writing of a well-known schoolmaster, mentioned in 'Southey's Life of Dr. Bell,' says:—'He dominated over a school for fifty-one years, and was reckoned, from recording observations, to have given 911,500 canings, 124,000 floggings, 209,000 custodies, 136,000 tips with the ruler, 10,200 boxes on the ears, 22,700 tasks by heart, 700 stands upon peas, 600 knees on a sharp edge, 500 fool's caps, 1,700 holds of rods; and over his grave were placed these words of Martial—"*Ferulæ tristes, sceptra pædagogorum, cessant.*"'

The Bill of the Japanese Ambassadors.—A Paris letter in the *Gironde* says:—'The Japanese ambassadors, it is said, met with a disappointment at London. Most of the European Governments have kept them at the expense of the Treasury, and they imagined that it would be the same in Great Britain. They however, moderated their expenses, and their bill only amounted to the modest sum of 100,000f. They sent the document to Earl Russell, who replied to them, 'I cannot pay it. The English constitution does not authorize me, and I should require a bill of indemnity from Parliament.' They then paid the money like persons who know how to expend when necessary.

The Russians and Turks, in the war of 1793, having diverted themselves long enough in cutting each other's throats, agreed to treat for a peace. The commissioners for this purpose were Marshal-General Keith on the part of Russia, and the Grand Vizier on that of Turkey. These two personages met, and carried on their negotiations by means of interpreters; When all was concluded, they rose to separate, Keith made his bow with his hat in his hand and the Vizier his salaam with his turban on his head. But when these ceremonies of leave-taking were over the Vizier turned suddenly, and coming up to Marshal Keith, took him cordially by the hand, and in the broadest Scotch dialect declared warmly that it made him 'unco happy to meet a countryman of his exalted station.' Keith started with astonishment, eager for an explanation of this mystery, when the Vizier added, 'Dinna be surprised mon; I'm o' the same country wi' yoursel'. I min' weel seein' you and your brither, when boys, passin' by to the school at Kirkcaldy; my father, sir, was *bellman o' Kirkcaldy!*'

Phrenology.—In April, 1821, a medical gentleman in Edinburgh, aided by a landscape painter, fashioned a turnip into the nearest resemblance of a human skull which their combined skill and ingenuity could produce. They had a cast made from it, and sent to Mr. George Combe, requesting his observations on the mental talents and dispositions which it indicated, adding that it was a cast from the skull of a person of uncommon character. Mr. Combe instantly detected the trick, and returned the cast with the following parody of "The man of Thessaly" pasted on the coronal surface:—

There was a man in Edinburgh,
And he was wonderous wise;
He went into a turnip field
And cast about his eyes.
And when he cast his eyes about,
He saw the turnips fine;
"How many heads are there," says he
"That likeness bear to mine?"

"So very like they are, indeed,
No sage, I'm sure, could know
This turnip head that I have on
From those that there do grow."

He pull'd a turnip from the ground,
A cast from it was thrown;
He sent it to a Spurzheimite,
And pass'd it for his own;
And so, indeed, it truly was
His own in every sense;
For cast and joke alike were made
All at his own expense.

The Canadian Post.

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G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

THE LATEST YANKEE INVENTION.

The New York correspondent of the *Morning Herald* writes:—The celebrated English executioner will probably read the following with surprise:—'The sheriff then drew the cap over the prisoner's eyes, and descended the gallows stairs. The drop fell as he reached the bottom stair—time 1.21. Toole fell five feet with great force, enough to break his neck. As he fell he was seen to raise himself, by muscular contraction, twice—but very little. A shudder followed, and all was over.' The fact is, we have got a wonderful invention for hanging a man genteelly. It is the invention of a Yankee lawyer. The upper cross beam is 15 feet high; in this is a sheave, over which the rope rolls, the end being fastened to the right-hand timber, on which the cross beam rests. The platform is seven feet in height, and may be ascended by a flight of stairs. It swings on hinges, the forward part resting upon a slight block, well greased, which is pulled out by an iron lever. This lever is worked by a rope, which is attached to it, and also to the bottom stair. One end of this stair rests upon a block. The executioner goes up to adjust the cap; an assistant slips out the block, and when the executioner comes down the lever is worked by his weight on the stair, the bolt is drawn suddenly, the platform falls, is caught by two springs in the rear, and the convict is swinging by the neck. The fall is five feet. For the amusement of Toole, who was hung a few days ago for killing a keeper of the prison where he was a convict, the sheriff a few hours previous to the execution, tested the new model, and, as the *Herald* says, 'with a 200lb. bag of sand. The fall is five feet, and the platform, bag, and all, came down with a crash that sufficiently attested the working qualities of the machinery.

A BEAUTIFUL SUPERSTITION.

A correspondent of the *Herald of Progress*, writing from Switzerland, says—

I have seen the Alps glittering in the rays of the setting sun—beneath rainbow as well as auroral light. The principal hue which the snow mountains assume in the sun's reflection at sunset, is that of the rose. The rainbow is rare, but beautiful beyond expression. There is a charming Alp—one of the smallest of the Bernia range—upon whose lower sides the Alpine roses blossom in richest profusion in their season, and upon which the crimson rays of the most gorgeous sunsets invariably linger; it is called the Rose Alp, and the tint of its lights at twilight are watched and studied with the greatest interest by the good shepherds both far and near. They say that God speaks through the Rose Alp. One evening during the month of September, as I was watching the *gluhen* with my guide from the beautiful standpoint of the "Fairy Falls," near the base of the Monterasch glacier, a soft rose-tint crept over the white bosom of its pearly snow, gradually deepening in color to a bright crimson, which slowly mellowed to a shell-like pink and disappeared. The sun had gone down, and the glories of the Alpine sunset had evidently vanished for the day. The rose airs had dissolved to gray on all the adjoining mountains, and "night came creeping on." Suddenly a red cloud covered the highest pinnacle of the Rose Alp; it grew rapidly and extended upward, growing fainter and fainter, as it shot upward like streams of flame into the blue heavens above.

"Something is going on wrong in Italy!" my guide exclaimed.

"How can you know that?" I questioned.

"The spirit of freedom is aggrieved," he answered.

"What has that to do with Italy?" said I. "May not the sign have reference to America as well?"

"Oh, no," said he; "the incense of that altar-fire went up as the flames go from Vesuvius."

There was no question in his simple mind as to its import. He told me to wait three days, and if the mountain's prophecy was not then fulfilled, he would never believe them again. On the evening of the third day he came to me with the news of Garibaldi's wounds and imprisonment.

THE TRIAL BALANCE.

"The trial balance," said the book-keeper, passing the merchant, his employer, a sheet.

"The trial balance," repeated Mr. H., as he took it, with a nervous motion of his body.

"Yes," reponded the clerk, turning away to his desk.

The fact is, it had been a very unprofitable year, and Mr. H. almost feared to see his trial balance, while yet he wanted to know how he stood. It was on this account that his hand shook with a nervous tremor when he took it.

A single glance told the whole story, and a deadly palor spread over his face. It was even worse than he anticipated. The clerk saw it, nor wondered. He made no remark, however.

It was too much for Mr. H. A long dangerous fever was the result. Hour after hour the burning patient tossed upon his bed with delerium, and ever and anon he would say, "The trial balance, trial balance."

He went down to the verge of the grave, and anxious friends waited to see him close his eyes in death; but he rallied.

When reason assumed its throne, and his mental powers grew vigorous again, his thoughts passed from the trial balance of earth to that of the judgment.

"How can I meet it?" he inquired within himself.

"God's trial balance!" said conscience.

"I know it," replied the merchant. "Oh, shall I be an everlasting bankrupt?"

He wept over his sins; and he who could not look upon the trial balance of his business without turning deathly pale, was not afraid to see God's trial balance in the day of retribution.—*Thayer's Home Monthly.*

Mother.—Mother! O, word of undying beauty; thine echoes sound along the walls of time till they crumble at the breath of the Eternal. In all the world there is not a habitable spot where the music of that holiest word has not sounded. By the golden flow of the river, by the crystal margin of the brook, under the leafy shade of the forest tree, in the hut built of the bamboo cane, in the mud thatched cottage, by the grand peaks of mountains, the wide-spread valley, on the blue ocean, in the changeless deserts where the angel came down to give the parched lips the sweet waters of the wilderness, wherever the pulse of a human heart beat quick and warm, or float feebly along the current of young life, there is that sweet word spoken like a universal prayer—Mother.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES!

CHOICE PRESENTS!!

THE WINTER BONNET!

(Perfect Taste and Comfort).

Dress Caps, Just Ready!

Evening Head Dresses, &c. &c.

300 Muslin Collars for Presents!

Merry and Busy Trade now at

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Plain Figures— Reduced Prices! CASH HOUSE.

New Advertisements.

Christmas Novelties—Broughall & Gimson.
Removal—John Anderson.
Coal Oil.—Dobson & Niblock.
"Montreal Witness" Prospectus for 1863.
"The Hamilton Times."

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☞ We wish our readers in the several villages of the County of Victoria would lend us their aid in making our paper a medium of general intelligence. In almost every neighbourhood something of interest occurs worthy of a place in the local columns of a County paper, and we would feel much obliged to have such incidents forwarded to us by our readers. It cannot be expected that we can hear of everything worthy of publication. Will our friends assist us in this way, and help us to make the *Post* the paper of the County?

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1862.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The news from the seat of war is unimportant. Some time ago, it was rumored that General Burnside was to be superseded in his command of the Federal army in Virginia, but now, it is probable, that he will be continued for some time longer. The Confederates occupy Fredericksburg, but it is supposed that if the Federals press them hard the whole Southern army will retire beyond the Rappahannock. Winter has set in with unusual severity in Virginia, and as neither army is well provided for a winter campaign, it is evident that the troops will suffer much. As the possession of Virginia during the winter months cannot be of much importance, it is likely that the Confederates will go into winter quarters in Richmond, where immense quantities of provisions are stored.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The present condition of the States of America renders President Lincoln's Message, which he has lately presented to Congress, peculiarly interesting. He sets out by acknowledging the bountiful harvest of the past year, and adds, that though not blessed with a return of peace, they must press on with the hope that all will end well. He regrets that the foreign relations of the country are not gratifying, and expresses his disappointment in the European Powers continuing to recognise the South as a belligerent. He states that owing to difficulties with other nations, arising out of the war, he has proposed a mutual convention to adjust complaints. He then goes on to consider the internal condition of the country, giving due prominence to the financial state of the nation. To supply the public wants, and to secure a safe and uniform currency, he proposes "the organization of Banking Associations under a general Act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions." After considering the Post Office, Indian Lands and Agricultural Departments, he devotes the remainder of the Message to the consideration of the Emancipation question, and the possibility of the permanent separation of the Southern States. We will reserve a notice of these, the most important parts of the Message, for another occasion. It is worthy of remark, that he has not made the slightest allusion to the army or its prospects of successfully accomplishing its gigantic undertaking.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Mr. Brydges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, has replied to the Postmaster-General's report upon the amount to be paid to the Company for carrying the mails. Both Mr. Foley's report and Mr. Brydges reply have been published in a few of the leading papers of the Province. In his able report, Mr. Foley, after elaborately discussing the various merits of the case with great clearness, recommends that the amount to be paid to the G. T. R. Company for carrying the mails be decided by arbitration. In the name of the Directors, Mr. Brydges, in a very lengthy reply, enters into details about the commencement, progress and present position of the Company. We will briefly notice a few of the leading points in his arguments, and so place them before our readers that they may easily judge as to the merits of the case from both sides of the question.

In the opening of his reply, Mr. Brydges regrets that the subject has been openly discussed, as he thinks it may interfere with a calm and judicial mode of investigation, and he fears that it will bring the Company's affairs into the arena of party politics. He then expresses great satisfaction in accepting the decision of Mr. Foley, to refer the question to arbitrators. He believes that a more fair and equitable conclusion can be arrived at by being settled by a disinterested tribunal, than by leaving it to the decision of those for whom the work was to be performed. He says that his reason for entering into the facts of the case is, to counteract the effect of Mr. Foley's report, and that the public may view the question from a Grand Trunk point. Mr. Brydges then goes on to show that the Canadian Parliament, as far back as 1849, considered it of paramount importance that a trunk railway should intersect the Province; and that it was then offered that the Provincial Government should supply half the amount required, provided the Municipal Corporations, on their own credit, find the other half. He says that the prospectus of the Grand Trunk offered inducements such as 11½ per cent. nett return upon the share capital, the guarantee of the Province of Canada, and that one-half of the cost would be provided from the Provincial funds—any of which have never been realized. He wishes to show that Canada has had her system of railways constructed at less expense to her treasury than any other country in the world. The Company, through Mr. Brydges, demurs to the conclusion at which the Provincial Government have arrived, that the Company be paid only $70 per mile from October 1858 to October 1861. He argues that the Company were never officially informed of the decision, and that they never accepted the offer; and also, that they always sent in their accounts at the rate of $110 per mile. He has furnished, for comparison, a list of fifty-three leading railway companies in the States of America, which are paid an average of upwards of $200 per mile, and that, owing to the large amount of passenger traffic on their lines, they are enabled to carry the mails cheaper than the Grand Trunk company, whose line passes through a larger extent of sparcely-peopled country. In conclusion, he expresses great regret that there has been so much delay in finally settling the amount of subsidy, thereby doing injury to the credit and paralysing the progress of the company.

We are requested to state, that on Sabbath first the Rev. Mr. McTavish, of Woodville, will preach in the old Union School-house. Services commencing at the hours of 4.30 P.M., and 7 P.M. Collections will be taken at both services for the Canada Presbyterian Church.

Dobson & Niblock have been fortunate in securing a large stock of Coal Oil, so that they are enabled to sell at old prices.—See advertisement.

B. A. Order of Good Templars, British Lion Lodge, Lindsay. — Mr. John Matthie has been appointed Secretary of the above Lodge, in place of Mr. T. A. Hudspeth, who has withdrawn from the Order.

Thanksgiving Day.—Thursday last, by the appointment of His Excellency the Governor General, was set apart as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his manifold mercies during the past year, as manifested in a bountiful harvest, peace, and general prosperity. We have pleasure in observing that, almost without exception, in all the towns in Upper Canada the Mayors of the several corporations issued proclamations requesting that the command of His Excellency be respected, and that all places of business be closed on that day. This town, however, has been an exception to the rule. No proclamation was issued; and many of the stores were kept open, though the amount of business done must have been small, as there were few country people in town. Two bands of music paraded the streets in sleighs, discoursing music anything but harmonious, and quite unsuited to the solemn duties of the day. As the day was cold and the roads rough, the musicians could not have enjoyed the exercise; and if they intended gratifying the public, we think that, in this laudable object, they signally failed.

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

December 1, 1862.

Present: His Worship the Mayor and Messrs. Councillors Browne, Thornhill, Deane, Brady, Doheny, Roche, McNeil, Bell and McCarthy.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Thornhill, — "That Mr. D. Maloney be paid amount due for rent of Engine-house, viz: $70, for fourteen months."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Browne, seconded by Mr. Thornhill,—"That Mr. H. G. Clarke's salary as License Inspector, $40, be paid."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thornhill, seconded by Mr. Deane,—"That Mr. Keenan's expenses of going to Toronto about the sale of Debentures, $23.15, be paid."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Thornhill, — "That a By-Law be introduced and read a first time for fixing the rate for the year whereby to meet the liabilities of the town for the current year."—Carried.

The By-Law was read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Browne, seconded by Mr. Thornhill,—"That a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, relating to the appointment of Mr. W. Grace as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the County Court, be read a first time."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Thornhill,—"That a By-Law be introduced and read a first time for the purpose of regulating the duties and salary of the Collector of Taxes."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Roche,—"That the Council do now go into Committee on By-Laws."—Carried.

The Committee afterwards rose and reported.

The By-Laws were read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Browne, seconded by Mr. Roche, the said By-Laws were then read a third time, and passed.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Thornhill,—"That the Clerk be instructed to place the Collector's Roll in the hands of the Collector, for the purpose of collecting the taxes of the year."—Carried.

A By-Law was introduced and read a third time for the purpose of appointing Returning Officers for the several Wards of the Town of Lindsay, for holding the Municipal Elections for the year 1863.

A By-Law was introduced and read a third time for the purpose of levying a rate on town property for the year 1863, for school purposes.

Several small accounts were then ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. McCarthy,—"That Messrs. Needler & Sadler's account for Lumber, $94.24, be paid."—Lost.

Yeas: The Mayor and Messrs. Deane, McCarthy and Roche. Nays: Messrs. Doheny, Bell, McNeil, Browne and Thornhill.

Moved by Mr. Thornhill, seconded by Mr. Deane,—"That the Clerk be authorised to omit placing on the Collector's Roll any amount opposite the names of any Roman Catholic ratepayers for the erection or support of the Union School."—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

December 6, 1862.

His Worship the Mayor and G. M. Roche, Esq., J.P., on the bench.

The Queen *v.* Meehan.—John Meehan was charged with stealing a quantity of wood from the P. H., L. and B. Railway Company. Case not proven.

Gage *v.* Fee.—This action was brought by Mr. Chas. W. Gage against Thos. Fee, for driving with his sleigh and horses and refusing to give half the way to the sleigh and horse of the deponent, and for having maliciously run against the deponent. Fined $10 and costs.

Hartle *v.* Cliff.—This was a claim for $27 for wages for work done by John Hartle for the defendant, Henry Cliff. Verdict—The defendant to pay $4.23 and costs, and if not paid, to be committed to gaol for 20 days.

The Town of Lindsay *v.* Henry Cliff.—This action was brought on the complaint of John Hartle, against Henry Cliff, accusing defendant of selling liquor without license. Fined $20, or to be sent to gaol for 30 days.

MANILLA.

Thanksgiving Day—Soiree.—The duties of the day were well observed here, and there was preaching in the Presbyterian Church: the Rev. Mr. McGregor officiated in English, and the Rev. Mr. McIntyre in Gaelic. Both sermons were very appropriate for the occasion, and were specially occupied in drawing attention to the destitution at home. Collections and subscriptions were taken up after each sermon in behalf of the destitute operatives in Lancashire.——A Soiree was held in the evening for the same laudible purpose, and there was a very good attendance: Geo. A. Pyper, Esq., presided, and discharged the duties of the chair with great ability. The Rev. Wm. Kinner addressed the company on "A Public Thanksgiving Day,"—his remarks were well chosen, and his excellent address was well received. After his address, tea was served round; and the manner in which Mr. George Gregory of Port Perry provided the repast, elicited expressions of commendation from all present. Justice having been done to the tea, A. Gordon, Esq., spoke at a considerable length on "London and its many wonderful sights." He was followed by the Rev. Messrs. McIntyre and McGregor, the former in a few general remarks, and the latter on "Mutual Dependence." The proceeds of the Tea, and the subscription then raised, amounted to the handsome sum of upwards of $70. The evening was very happily spent, and the meeting broke up about 9 o'clock.

Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1863.—L. A. Godey Philadelphia: $3,00 per annum. The first number of this magazine for a new year has made its appearance. It is always early, and of all who exchange with us Godey is the most punctual and regular. This number is very beautifully got up, and contains much that is interesting in art and literature. 'A New Year's Gift,' and 'New Year' are both very fine engravings. Notwithstanding the increased expense in publishing, Godey has retained all his best contributors, and a leading attraction will be furnished in the writings of Marion Harland, who is to furnish an article for every number of 1863. The various other qualities which rendered the Lady's Book valuable for the past year, will be continued during the ensuing year. Terms to subscribers in the British Provinces:—One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $11,25. At these prices subscribers in the Provinces will have no American postage to pay. The above are the terms until the 1st of February.

Correspondence.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions.

No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To save disappointment, all letters should be prepaid, as no unpaid letters are taken from the Post-Office.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Mr. Editor,—Right glad was I to observe, by the last issue of the *Post*, that Reformers in this County are beginning to feel their own political importance. Did they always stand as true to each other as John A. McDonald's High Tories did, they would form such a terrible phalanx as would strike terror into the hearts and heads of—from Sir Edmund's to that of the lowest of his minions—those who of late stood at the political helm of the Province. Were their motto like the Highlanders' patriarchal and clannish one—"Clann nan Gaidhgheal air ghuailaibh a cheile,"—and stick to each other through thick and thin, what wonders might they not do! they might effect such a parliamentary reform as would sweep the Legislature clean of all corruptionists and political humbugs, and sift them as dross through the sink of political pollution! But, unfortunately, Reformers occasionally manifest too much of that cringing spirit of which your "Consistent Reformer" complains. Courting the patronage of the powers that be, they sometimes will be found stretching their tender consciences to the utmost tension, coercing and forming coalitions, with political jobbers and Grand Trunk swindlers, for the sake of pecuniary advantages and personal aggrandizements. Even some of the *quasi* reform representatives, in the hall of the Legislative Assembly, are sometimes heard advocating reform measures—on which, one would suppose, life and death were hanging—and finding they cannot carry them, at the first opportunity of getting into power they wheel about and court the favor of those whom they formerly, perhaps, denounced as the most corrupt and unprincipled, and relinquish their reform measures as being impossible to make them cabinet questions; and thus ending their contest in a manner which supplies abundant material for comment to the critical tongues and pens of Tories.

Coming nearer home, we find many of the manufactured officials of our Tory members in this County of Victoria—many who were formerly high, stiff Tories—now melted down into liberal Conservatives, or otherwise, moderate Reformers, under the heated imagination of being patronized by the present Government, and the ardent anticipation of being appointed the lucrative offices presently to be dispensed in the County. Should the present Ministry vest the whole power in Mr. Dunsford—as Tories assert—of appointing officials in this County, and again, sanctioning their appointments out of the Tory ranks, to the total exclusion of Reformers, they may speedily look for a bitter opposition among the Reformers of the County; and Mr. Dunsford may see his inevitable doom approaching—that of cutting short his parliamentary career at next election, and ousting him out to make room for a better man.

We want men whose qualifications entitle them to those offices to be disposed of by the Government, and not unscrupulous tools, whose only qualifications are their subserviency to the will of their superiors, however inconsistent with political honesty or moral courage. We want men who will not be ambitious of Court-favor, and who will not prostitute their moral principles for promotion and pecuniary gain. Such men may be found among the Reformers of the County, as well as among liberal Conservatives, or the "Reformers of a day's age."

Now, Mr. Editor, if we (Reformers) do not get our share of patronage from the present Reform Government, we will raise our feeble voices,—which shall become as powerful as the truth,—and wield our pliant pens, to castigate every ministerial delinquent who may justly merit our reproof, till we oust him out of his ministerial berth and plunge him headlong into the ocean of oblivion and the region of political forgetfulness!

I am, &c.,

The "Balachan Ban."

Eldon, Dec. 6, 1862.

CANADA.

Lancashire Operatives' Relief Fund.—The Ottawa subscription to this fund now amounts to $1146.17.

The vote of the people of Lincoln on the County Town question, was taken on Wednesday. The result was: St. Catherines, 2,227; Niagara, 779; with Caistor to hear from, which will increase the majority for St. Catherines.

India Stock.—We are pleased to learn that the India five per cent. stock in which the government hold the amount required for the redemption of the million and a-half sterling guaranteed by England in Lord Sydenham's time, can now be sold in the English market at 9¼ per cent. premium, which will yield, if sold, upwards of £100,000 sterling, net profit, to the province.—*Mercury.*

A Melancholy Accident.—A few evenings since, as the express train on the Great Western Railway was approaching Windsor, when about a mile from the depot, it ran on a man, mangling him terribly, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. He was not discovered until his cries were heard by those on the locomotive as it passed over him, and the train was stopped. His lower limbs were severed from his body, and although he spoke to those who first reached him, he did not live long enough to give his name, or any account of himself. The coroner's jury failed to discover anything in regard to him.—*Free Press.*

Good for the Photographs.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal desires that the citizens of that city who purpose calling on him on New Year's day, should come provided with their photographic *cartes de visite*—the name and address of the visitor being distinctly written on the backs. These photographs will be preserved in a large album which has been prepared for their reception. Possibly the health of his lordship may prevent his receiving himself the visitors; and he would, in that case, the more appreciate the privilege of seeing their faces in an album, which will form a permanent record. The wish of the Bishop is not, however, to be construed into a strict rule of etiquette; visitors coming without their likenesses will also be cordially received.

A MURDERER TO BE DEALT WITH.

The London *Press* says:—

Our readers will remember the narrative we gave in our paper a few weeks since of the shooting in cold blood of the Federal prisoners in Mississippi, because a prisoner was not returned by the Confederates. It seems that Mr. Lincoln's cabinet has now thought fit to disavow the responsibility of the act, and to fasten the blame on the Missouri State authorities. We find the following in the American papers:—

A retaliatory order was recieved in yesterday afternoon's despatches from Jef. Davis, demanding the surrender of Gen McNeal, of Missouri, who, he alleges, murdered ten Confederate prisoners some time since. It appears that McNeal is not connected with the United States service, but is an officer of the Missouri State Guard. The murder is described as wanton and barbarous, and McNeal will no doubt suffer the penalty of his crime by a United States tribunal, without regard to any interference by Jeff. Davis. To the honor of President Lincoln be it said that he has already ordered that there should be no capital punishment, unless sanctioned at Washington. Government authorities at Washington will unquestionably call upon the State authorities of Missouri to arrest McNeal, and punish him for his atrocious and damnable conduct, and if they decline, he will be summoned before a United States tribunal to answer therefor.

ENGLAND.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, has become the proprietor of Hatherop Castle and estate, in East Gloucestershire, at the price of £225,000.

A human shin-bone, with sixteen ounces of lead run into the socket (doubtless used as a life preserver), was brought up by the dredger in Waterford harbor the other day.

Among the contents of the parcels of cast-off clothing sent to the London Committee, for the Lancashire operatives, are crinolines, white tulle bonnets, satin shoes, light kid gloves, rifle uniforms and knickerbockers.

On Friday, a woman the worse of drink was standing talking to her husband at the corner of Drury Lane. In the course of conversation she made use of the expression, 'God strike me down dead,' and almost before she had got the words out of her mouth, she fell on a heap of stones in the street, and expired.

The Female Blondin.—On Friday last, the heroine of the Crystal Palace in 1858, and of the transit of the Thames on a tight rope 2000 feet in length, in August, 1861, was removed on crutches from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a cripple for the rest of her life, from the accidental fracturing of the bones of the thigh bone, more than two months ago, at Highbury Barn, while obeying the morbid and romantic desire of the present age for perilous adventures. The fractured limb is three inches shorter than the other, and perfectly useless. The heroine, with a courage truly characteristic, wished the surgeon to amputate the limb if it could not be rendered serviceable, rather, as she observed, than have it dangling uselessly by the side of the other one, and requiring support which she might find very difficult to obtain for the maintenance of the sound one. What renders the case of this unfortunate artist the more distressing is, that she was the only support of an aged and infirm father and an invalid sister.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

THE WAY THE MONEY IS APPLIED—SCALE OF RELIEF.

The following is the scale upon which it has been decided to give relief to families and individuals:—

To all families whose income is under 1s. per head per week (allowing 6d. extra per family for coals), a weekly relief to be given at the following rate:—number of persons, 3, relief, 1s. 6d.; number of persons, 4, relief, 1s. 9d.; number of persons, 5, relief, 2s. 3d.; number of persons, 6, relief, 2s. 6d.; increasing 3d. for every additional member of the family; to orphans, 1s.; and in cases of old age, sickness, or extreme destitution, an increased relief, at the discretion of the Ward Chairman.

A LIVE GORILLA IN LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Newby, naturalist, of Manchester-street, has become the possessor of a live gorilla, which was brought to this port by two Frenchmen from Africa. We had an opportunity yesterday of inspecting this curious animal, which is, we understand, the first ever brought to England alive. When we entered Mr. Newby's private room, the illustrious young stranger was quietly reposing by the side of its owner, who assured us that it was remarkably gentle and intelligent—a fact which was immediately demonstrated to our perfect satisfaction. "Dingy" was requested to stand upon the table and display its proportions, and it immediately complied. When in an upright position it stands about 3 feet high, and its resemblance to the human race is really astonishing. Encouraged by "Dingy's" docility, we examined it rather minutely, felt its hard hands, its sinews, thick arms, and its peculiarly formed feet. Every motion of the curious animal resembles in a striking degree the movements of man. Being supplied with a needle and thread, "Dingy" showed that it was not totally unacquainted with the art of tailoring. It also drank tea after the most approved fashion, holding the saucer to its lips and sipping occasionally with all the ease possible to conceive of. "Dingy" is inquisitive, examines the clock when it strikes for the apparent purpose of detecting the cause of the sound, prying into corners of the room, scanning visitors, and performing numerous and amusing little antics. While we were present a gentleman offered "Dingy" an ignited cigar, but no persuasion could induce it to place the weed in its mouth. Thrusting the cigar aside, "Dingy" shook its head as if it meant to say, "No, no, I am not yet corrupted by the usages of *civilization.*" It evinces the utmost tenderness to the few priviliged visitors, and is beyond all doubt the greatest curiosity ever brought to England.

"Dingy" is quite a youngster, and this is probably the secret of its successful importation. At present it is vigorous and healthy; but time alone will show whether the rigour of our climate will exercise a pernicious or fatal effect upon the interesting creature. It eats heartily of potatoes, bread, &c., being eagerly masticated, so that there is some reason to hope that "Dingy" will make himself quite at home in England. We are not acquainted with Mr. Newby's intentions respecting the disposition of his purchase, and cannot therefore inform our readers whether they will have an opportunity of inspecting it or not.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Life in Ireland.—Sir J. Nugent Humble, Bart., we are informed, owing to a letter received some time since, threatening to take away his life, is about leaving this country to reside on the continent. We are also told that his sleeping place during the past fortnight has been on board a hooker in the pool of Dungarvan.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

South Australia.—Late advices from Adelaide state that in this colony, also, the rains have been unusually severe. Bangultoe, an aborigine and an excellent Christian man, died recently, much respected. It is said that he was a striking example of the good that may be effected among the too often despised natives.

Goldwin Smith on Canada.—In reply to the plea that the withdrawal of the troops from Canada would be a penal treatment of the colony, he says:—"Surely a colony has become the most fastidious of tyrants. We may not ask it to arm, for fear of its taking offence and separating from us. We may not agree with its own decision that there is no need of arming, because it would be penal treatment to withdraw troops whose presence they say they don't need, while they like to retain it. Such terms of friendship compose no friendship, nor alliance, nor community, nor solid interconnexion of any sort; but a fool's paradise of mutual promise and expectation, equally visionary and evanescent.

LATEST NEWS.

GREAT STORM IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

DELIBERATE PURPOSE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

WINTER ON THE POTOMAC.

New York, Dec. 6.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall 25th ultimo, has arrived. There has been a tremendous gale at Aspinwall, lasting three days, during which the British brig Bolivar and the steamer Avon were wrecked, but no lives lost. The steamer Ocean Queen lost her paddle box, but succeeded in getting to sea. The United States brig Bainbridge was abandoned by her officers and crew after throwing overboard her guns and stores.

All communication between Panama and Aspinwall was suspended, the wires were broken down, and the railroad under water, but they were expected to be in running order by the 26th, as the water was subsiding.

Private advices from one of the most eminent friends of America, in France, represent that the recent offer of mediation by Louis Napoleon is there regarded as the expression of deliberate and matured purpose, from which the Emperor will not recede, and that it is considered a serious blow to our cause in Europe, and to the cause of freedom in Europe not less than in America.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Dec. 7.

Last night was intensely cold, and some of the troops suffered for want of blankets. Ice formed in the Potomac, at Acquia Creek, from one to two inches thick. To-day the sun came out fair and cheering, but the air continued piercingly cold. The roads are hard and very rough.

Officers state that Jackson has arrived near Fredericksburg and joined his forces with those already there. They also report that the enemy has extended his lines several miles further down the Rappahannock.

New York, Dec. 3.—Henman, Democrat, is elected Comptroller of the city of New York, over Hawes, Republican, by 13,619 majority.

All the Democratic candidates for Alderman are elected. Eighteen Democratic Councilmen are elected and six Republicans.

St. Paul, Dec. 8.—A body of 150 citizens, armed with hatchets, knives and other weapons, to-day forced their way through the guard, with the avowed intention of murdering the Indian prisoners confined at Camp Lincoln, Mankato, but were surrounded and captured, and relieved again on parole.

The Governor has issued a proclamation, urging the people of Minnesota not to throw away her good name by acts of lawlessness, and saying that the people have just cause of complaint in the tardiness in Executive action, but ought to find reason for forbearance in the absorbing cares which weigh upon the President. If he declines to punish them, then the case comes clearly within the jurisdiction of the civil authorities.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HIBERNIAN."

INCREASED DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

PLOT AGAINST NAPOLEON.

THE PRESS ON MEDIATION.

Portland, Me., Dec 3.—The steamship Hibernian, Capt. Wm. Grange, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Londonderry on the 21st Nov., arrived here at half-past four this morning. The Hibernian touched at Cape Race on the evening of the 29th November, from whence a portion of her news was transmitted over the wires.

In the cotton manufacturing districts of England there was increasing distress and this distress was claiming more and more the attention of the Government and people. The contributions for the suffering working men were unprecedentedly large.

It was rumored in Paris that a plot had been discovered to take the life of the Emperor at the inauguration of the Boulevard Prince Eugene. Extraordinary precautions were being taken to prevent the would-be assassins from carrying out their murderous purpose. A despatch announcing that an actual attempt had been made on the Emperor's life had made its way over to Germany, which temporarily alarmed the various German powers.

The following is a summary report of the news by the steamship *City of Manchester*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th via Londonderry on the 20th of November:—

The French project of mediation in American affairs continues to attract considerable attention, and is the theme of much comment.

The Paris journals, with the exception of the *Moniteur*, generally reproach the English Government for holding back from the offer of France, and charge it with discreditable motives.

It is reported that much disappointment exists in France at the course of Russia, as the proposition was sent to St. Petersburg before it was sent to London, and the assent of the Russian Government was relied on, and was expected to weigh upon the decision of England.

The London *Times* and the London *Daily News* think that subsequent events, including the Democratic success in the Northern States in the recent elections, confirm the wisdom of the British Cabinet in acting as they have done.

The Boston *Traveller* says, 'it is feared that thousands of blacks and whites will starve in Louisiana and Mississippi this winter; provisions there are so high and so scarce.'

Stoppage of an Australian Bank.—A mercantile firm has received a telegram mentioning the stoppage of the Provident Institute of Victoria and Deposit Bank, with liabilities for £260,000. The undertaking was established in 1855, to employ money in loans on real estate and the improvement of freehold property.

A Hoax—similar to one perpetrated in London, by Theodore Hook, we think—has lately been inflicted on the medical profession in Troy. It seems that numbers of the sons of Æsculapius were sent for to attend an imaginary Mr. Chas. Craft, 104 Third Street, to the great annoyance of the inmates, and infinite chagrin of the physicians who had been thus shamefully hoaxed.

Meeting in New York for Relief Fund.—New York Dec. 5.—At a meeting here yesterday of the Chamber of Commerce, to aid English starving operatives, a subscription was taken up on the spot. Sixteen persons subscribed 26,200 dollars, besides a firm giving a vessel free of charge, which is equivalent to $20,000. An unknown gentleman gave 1,000 barrels flour and $7,000. This is only the inaugural of a movement that is to extend over the whole North. The subscription will no doubt amount to millions of dollars.

A New Dodge.—A well dressed man entered the banking house of Seitz & Co., in Detroit, one evening last week, made a few enquiries, and walked out. As he closed the door behind him, he slipped a stick through the handle of the door in such a way that it could not be opened from the inside, then deliberately kicked out a pane of glass in the window, and gathered up all the money within his reach, amounting it is supposed, to nearly five hundred dollars, decamped, and successively eluded pursuit.

WHY THEY DON'T GET ALONG IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From the Victoria British Colonist.

It is really no wonder that some young men in this country are coming to grief. They waste too much time in loafing on street corners and in coloring meerschaum pipes, and spend money which should be applied to some useful purpose, in drink, cigars and billiards. They extract no lesson from the sad wrecks which they daily pass in the streets or see in the police dock—but press heedlessly forward on the road to ruin as though the only aim of life was to run thro' with their means, destroy by dissipation the health which God has vouchsafed them, and sink into an early grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

A few days since we encountered on Yates street a young immigrant who had been to Cariboo and returned 'dead broke.' He told a doleful and we believe a truthful tale of the diggings—how he had packed 'grub' on his back over the Bald Mountains—taken up a claim—subsisted on beans 'straight' for weeks—delved into the bosom of mother earth in search of the yellow metal, but found it not, and returned to Victoria out of money, without even a single friend on this side of the continent to give him a lift; and there he was talking to us and hadn't partaken of a 'square' meal for twenty-four hours. Of course we sympathize with the poor fellow, and were about to venture some advice as to his future movements, when, to our utter surprise, this 'flat broke,' hungry man halted in front of a [illegible] and invited us to 'take a drink!' Maybe he was after a free lunch, but we didn't follow him to see.

On Saturday, while standing on James' Bridge viewing the regatta, we were accosted by a rusty individual, with boots down at the heel, clothes decidedly the worse for wear, and face and hands none of the cleanest. He was smoking a fine large meerschaum pipe, through the stem of which he inhaled the smoke of villainous tobacco, and sent it forth in great puffs to taint the surrounding atmosphere and sicken those unfortunate human beings in his immediate vicinity, who were not fools enough to indulge in the senseless habit. He seemed an easy-going, talkative sort of fellow, and started off with a few casual remarks about the weather and the regatta; but soon branched out into an argument on the capabilities of Cariboo—the farming resources of the two Colonies, the Government, etc.

Next he touched—gently at first, but gradually warming as he proceeded—upon the state of his own finances and prospects. He was the son of a gentleman, he said, who had been "deluded" into visiting the Colonies by Donald Fraser, or Parson White (he didn't clearly understand which); had been to Cariboo, taken up a claim, tried hard to get along, but it was no go; and, finding the fates against him, had returned to Victoria, and was now penniless and hungry.

Tears stole into the eyes of the unfortunate man as he spoke, and trembled beneath his long lashes as if undecided whether to course down his cheeks or return to the secret recesses of his soul, whence they had started in sympathetic unison with the narrative of the owner's misfortunes—the poor man's lips quivered. He replaced the stem of his meerschaum in his mouth, and gazing intently into its huge bowl, the interior of which was all aglow, sighed heavily.

Our sympathies were touched at his tale of woe; we almost felt like weeping ourselves; one hand found its way quite involuntarily into our pocket and grasped a coin—it may have been a ten dollar piece—most likely it was a quarter dollar—but it was all we had—and just as we were on the point of drawing it forth from its secret hiding place, the poor fellow suddenly withdrew the stem of the pipe from his mouth, and holding up the bowl to our astonished gaze, exclaimed, in enthusiastic accents, "[illegible] beautifully."

SHALL THE WAR SUCCEED?

Such is the heading of an article which appeared in the New York *World* last week. We know how such a question would be treated twelve months ago. The publisher would be rewarded with lodging in Fort Warren, and a veto would be placed on his publication. No Unionist doubted but the South would be subjugated long before now, and any doubt as to the issue would at that time be treated with scorn. The *World* after a few preliminary remarks says:—

Of the war, as now conducted, there is no visible end. Of the policy which now rules in the field and the council chamber, there is no issue except bankruptcy, foreign intervention, separation, and a ruin of states and of people at which civilization itself stands appalled.

A war to break down the military force and overthrow the political organization of the southern confederacy is the first and most sacred duty of the nation—its success was neither impossible nor improbable. A war against populations, for the overthrow of state institutions, the obliteration of state boundaries, the ruin of private unarmed citizens, with confiscation and emancipation for its chief weapons, is not our duty—its success is not possible. It is treachery to the very principles which the Union and Constitution only guard—it is impossible. But it is this impossible effort to which the administration is now bounded on by the wretched imbeciles who have brought these evil days upon us. It is this policy into which they have seduced Mr. Lincoln's patriotic mind. It is this track upon which they are now driving the nation headlong to its ruin. Instead of a war in which success is attainable and the restoration of the Union not impossible, they now are plunging us into a war in which success is not impossible—nor desirable if it were. Better an independent southern confederacy than a South governed by military satraps; better a southern Union and a northern Union than a military despotism trampling out the last embers of constitutional liberty in both.

To the war as now conducted, and to the policy which now inspires its proclamations and whets its swords, there is no other end but these: failure, national bankruptcy; final separation, and perhaps anarchy, or else an order and a unity where Liberty must perish and which the Sword must preserve.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, Dec. 8, 1862.

Fall Wheat	.88	to 0.90
Spring Wheat	.80	to 0.83
Barley	.83	to .86
Rye	.56	to 0.60
Oats	.40	to .45
Peas	.50	to .53
Potatoes per bushel	.45	to .50
Apples per barrel	.70	to 1.00
Turnips per bushel	.20	to .25
Butter per lb, fresh	.15	to .17
" " packed tub		.12½
Eggs per doz.	.10	to [illegible]
Chickens per pair	0.20	to 0.20
Ducks	0.25	to 0.35
Geese, each	0.25	to 0.35
Turkeys, each	0.30	to 0.50
Pork per cwt.	2.50	to 3.50
Hay, per Ton	12.00	to 0.00
Straw, per Ton	13.00	to 0.00

MONTREAL, Dec. 6, 1862.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings	[illegible]	4.50
" Fine	3.75	4.00
" Supf, No. 2	4.25	4.35
" " No. 1	4.25	4.35
" Fancy	4.60	4.70
" Extra	4.85	4.90
" Supr extra	5.10	5.10
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	4.50	0.00
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C. Spring	0.91	0.93
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	10.50	11.00
" Prime Mess 8.00 to 8.50, Prime	8.00	8.50
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.10	.12
" Fine and choice dairy	.14	.15
Tallow, per lb	.8½	.09
Ashes—Pots, 6.75 to 6.77½; Pearls, 112lb		6.40

JOHN DOUGALL & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
270 St. Paul Street,
(Successors in the Produce Business to J. Dougall).

Poetry.

[ORIGINAL.]

APPEAL FOR THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

God hath bounteously supplied
Peace and Plenty to this land:
To others they have been denied,
Withheld, by His Almighty hand.

In some, the men are plunged in strife—
The very hearth-stones stained with blood;
In others, scarcity is rife,
And thousands calling out for food.

The tide of war we cannot stay,
But trust to God to make an end;
But to the starving poor, all they,
Who plenty have, a gift should send.

Then let us all—because 'tis right—
To this good cause devote a part!
God will accept the smallest mite,
If given with a thankful heart.

Let rich men give what they think best;
Let poor men, too, their portion share,
Though it be smaller than the rest—
'Tis love, not size, God will compare.

Blessed is he who lends the Lord
Out of the blessings He has given:
He will repay—so says His word—
The loan, a thousand fold, in Heaven!

F. T. H.

DECEMBER 4, 1862.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—*Costiveness.*—The bowels become torpid and powerless under continued purgation. Holloway's Pills penetrate to the nucleus of the disease and eradicate it. They evacute the foul and vitiated particles from the intestines, by a mild aperient operation, and recuperate their exhausted energy by restoring tone and vigor; they induce a healthy action, and prevent a relapse of the malady. For Piles, Fistulas, Dyspepsia, and all disorders of the viscera, they stand without a rival. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62., and $1 per box. 19

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL!

J. ANDERSON begs to intimate that he has Removed his FURNITURE WAREROOM to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Berry, Harnessmaker, directly

OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
KENT STREET,

where he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Plain and Ornamental FURNITURE, from the latest patterns and of the very best material, at prices greatly reduced, to suit the times.

All orders will receive immediate attention.

A great variety of CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS always on hand.

The UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT will be promptly attended to.
Parties requiring a HEARSE, can have one supplied on very reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Dec. 9, 1862. 179-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF
The "Montreal Witness,"
FOR 1863.

IT is now seventeen years since the first number of this paper was issued, and during the whole of that time the original intention in commencing it has been kept in view, namely: to supply wholesome literature to the people in a cheap and interesting form, and to testify in favor of all that is good, and against all that is evil, in the current affairs of the times. The commercial element, however, grew into greater prominence than was contemplated, and has been the means of introducing the "Witness" into many other quarters which it would not otherwise have reached.

For eleven years the "Witness" was issued as a weekly; but when a liberal Government offered to carry newspapers free, it appeared necessary to make a corresponding advance in liberality on the part of the press, and it was issued twice-a-week at the same price as before. The sole equivalent for this double value being—cash strictly in advance: so as to save the expense of keeping accounts and collecting.

One year later a weekly edition was added; but it has not secured any considerable circulation: most readers preferring the semi-weekly. Two years ago last summer, a daily edition was commenced, which has since grown into a very extensive circulation, chiefly in the city of Montreal.

Such has been the progress of the "Witness" to its present position, which, we believe, stands second in the united Province for the number of copies issued weekly.

With the coming New Year we mean to enlarge the Semi-Weekly edition considerably, so as to contain most of the reading matter that appears in the Daily, which we hope will also increase in size during the year, as it has continued to do.

The price of the Semi-Weekly will remain as at present, $2,—or equal to $1 for a weekly issue; and that of the weekly, enlarged in the same proportion, will continue as now, $1 50—this price for a paper of 12 pages being just in proportion to that of the Semi-Weekly, which contains 16 pages a week.

The Daily edition, at $3, is still cheaper in proportion, and is recommended especially to all merchants who require to know the course of the markets. It contains a great amount of daily information about business, only part of which can go into the Semi-Weekly. A special early addition of the Daily is prepared for the mail to the Eastern Townships, where we hope it will be extensively supported.

The Daily Witness circulates, at present, between 5,000 and 6,000 copies; and the Semi-Weekly somewhat less than 5,000. These large figures—which we hope to see much increased for the coming year—should be sufficient inducement to attract the liberal patronage of advertisers; and the charges will be found exceedingly moderate when reckoned in proportion to the numbers issued, as no one would expect to have 5,000 hand-bills printed and circulated at the same cost as 500. The increased size of the Semi-Weekly Witness will afford a little additional advertising space, which is especially valuable to advertisers on account of the large number of country merchants who take that edition for its commercial articles.

The terms of the Witness are cash in advance for all the editions, the only terms upon which a paper can be furnished so cheaply, and we can make no exceptions even in favor of our best or wealthiest friends; for the object of the cash system is to save the expense of keeping accounts and collecting. When the term subscribed for expires, the paper is therefore discontinued, unless the subscription be previously renewed. We wish all to distinctly understand that there is nothing personal or invidious in stopping the paper when the term subscribed for expires, as this is the uniform rule carried out by our publishing staff without exceptions.

COAL OIL!

A Large quantity has just been received at

DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S,

which was purchased before the late rise in prices; and can be sold cheap for cash.

WEST END OF KEENAN'S BLOCK.

THE HAMILTON
"EVENING TIMES."

THE "TIMES" is issued every Evening, in time for the Mail Going West and the Great Western Railway, and contains all the

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES
From the Seat of War

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS,
NEW YORK MARKETS,

And a Compendium of the
NEWS OF THE DAY,

Local and Provincial.

Enjoying a Circulation of more than double any other paper published West of Toronto, it affords an excellent medium for Advertising!

Terms for Advertising, Reasonable.

Subscription—$5 per annum in Advance!

The Weekly Times

Is issued every Friday Morning, and contains all the important News of the Day—Editorials, Tales, Miscellaneous Matter, Markets, &c. &c.—and is mailed to subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE!

☞ The WEEKLY TIMES is the cheapest and best Family Paper published in Canada.

Address all letters, postpaid, to

T. L. McINTOSH & CO.,
Publishers of the "Evening Times,"
179 Hamilton, C.W.

NOTICE.

MR. ELIJAH LAKE having been arrested at my instance on a charge of Larceny, and acquitted, I do hereby publicly apologize and express my regret to him for having taken such proceedings, and do fully exonerate him therefrom, as also from any suspicion thereof. Further, that I know him to be perfectly innocent of the said charge, and that he had not the slightest connection therewith, nor could be guilty of any such crime.

HARVY ARMITAGE.

Mariposa, Dec. 1, 1862. 178-2in

BAZAAR!

A BAZAAR, in aid of the BUILDING FUND of ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, Lindsay, will be held on the 16th December next. Any contributions sent in before that time will be thankfully received.

MRS. HUDSPETH,
" WATSON,
" SWEENEY, LADIES' COMMITTEE.
" MARGECH,
" HAFEY,

Lindsay, Nov. 24, 1862.

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between Drs. LLOYD and KENNEDY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are left with A. E. Kennedy, at Hastings' Hotel, for settlement.

(Signed,) C. S. LLOYD,
A. E. KENNEDY.

Lindsay, Nov. 15th, 1862. 176-3in

DENTISTRY!

DR. LLOYD respectfully announces to his friends and patrons, that he has REMOVED his Dental Office from his dwelling into Dr. Benson's office, Kempt's Brick Block, Kent Street.

Lindsay, Nov. 15th, 1862. 176-3in

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, A BLACK HORSE COLT, from Hugh Munroe's fields, Lot No. 20, in the 11th Con. Brock, adjoining the village of Cannington, on Monday evening, 6th of October. He is 13 years old; has no spots or marks; and has been worked a little. His tail is trimmed. He is an ordinary-sized horse, with clean limbs.

JOHN SHARP, Proprietor.

Cannington, Nov. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I forbid all persons from paying William Thompson, who has made an assignment to me for the benefit of his Creditors, any money, as I have revoked any authority heretofore given him by me to collect; all monies must be paid to me.

ROBERT BURGESS.

Lindsay, Nov. 12, 1862. 175-3in.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Widow of the late JAMES GRIMES, of the TOWNSHIP OF MARIPOSA, in the County of Victoria, hereby gives notice that, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, the intends to apply for an Act enabling her to sell certain Real Estate of her said late husband, for the payment of his debts and support of his family.

MARGARET GRIMES.

Mariposa, Oct. 18, 1862. 172-td

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterboro' and Port Hope, Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalise a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the Towns of Peterboro' and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro' in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.

CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro'.

Peterboro', 30th Oct., 1862. 176-2m

Notice to School Teachers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of TEACHERS for the Lindsay District will be held at Lindsay, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of December next.

By order of the Board, A. LACOURSE, Sec.

Lindsay, Oct. 4, 1862. 216-td.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' NOTICE.

THE Oakwood County Board of Instruction for the Examination of persons intending to Teach, will meet in the Grammar School House, Oakwood, on Saturday the 13th December. Examination to commence at 9½ a.m. Applicants are reminded that certificates of moral character will be required. The circuit includes Mariposa, Eldon, and Carden Townships.

W. H. McLAUCHLIN,
Secretary.

Oakwood, Nov. 19, 1862. 170-td

ROOM TO LET.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, in a Central part of the Town, to let; suitable for a professional gentleman. Immediate Entry can be had. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Farm to Let.

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered. For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf 135-tf

ENCOURAGE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrees and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

UNDERTAKING.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers is solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.

Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-ly

Hydropult for Sale,

AT
McLENNAN & CO.'S HARDWARE STORE,
Kent Street, Lindsay.

DAVID BROWNE
TIN & COPPER SMITH
& DEALER IN
JAPANNED WARE, STOVES,
&C
Kent St. Lindsay
CASH FOR HIDES & SHEEP SKINS

Stoves at Cost!

THE SUBSCRIBER having ENLARGED his Premises very considerably, is enabled to display a greater variety and better assortment of Stoves than has ever been brought to this place before, all of which have been selected from the best Iron Works in Canada. They have been bought low, and will be sold low to suit the hard times. A call will satisfy any intending purchaser of this fact. The Cooking Stoves are all of the

Latest Improved Styles!

Box and Parlor Stoves in great variety—fifty different sorts and sizes!

Cooking Stoves, from $12 to $28; Box Stoves, from $3 to $16; Parlor Stoves, from $5 to $10; all of which will be sold at *Cost for Cash* up to the 1st of February.

☞ *Please Call and Examine our Stock before Purchasing!* ☜

Stove Pipes, wholesale and retail, lower than was ever heard of in this part of the country before.

☞ The highest price paid for Sheep Skins and Cow Hides.

Platform and Counter Scales for sale.

Bar and Cistern Pumps, cheap for Cash.

DAVID BROWNE.

Lindsay, Nov. 18, 1862. 156-2m

READ AND PROFIT THEREBY!

If you want Great Bargains in

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE!

CALL AT

John Sutherland's

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP DRY GOODS!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP HARDWARE & CUTLERY!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP CROCKERY & GLASSWARE!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
Cheap GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP AND GOOD LIQUORS!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
TO SELL ANY KIND OF PRODUCE!
Call at John Sutherland's,

Three Doors South of T. Fournier's Hotel, on the West side of William Street.

Lindsay, Nov. 1, 1862. 174

COLT STRAYED!

STRAYED from Lot 12, 7th Con. FENELON, on or about the 20th August last, a Light BAY COLT, 2 year old, black mane and tail, hind feet white to fetlocks. Any party giving information to the owner that will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded.

LEVI CARL.

Fenelon, Oct. 14, 1862. 171-6

HORSE STRAYED.

STRAYED, on Lot No. 19, 8th Concession of Brock, in the beginning of August last, a BAY HORSE. If not owned and expenses paid in a reasonable time, it will be sold to pay expenses.

H. WOOD, Jr. 169-6

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 21, 3rd Con. of Fenelon,

A YOUNG MARE,

3 years old past, dark brown color, mane and tail black; a white star on the forehead, and white marks on the fetlocks.

Anyone bringing the same to the Subscriber will be rewarded.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON.

Fenelon, Oct. 11, 1862. 171-6

Land for Sale!

70 ACRES East Half Lot 5, 11th Con. Harvey;
180 Acres (Broken), Lot 7, 10th Con. Harvey.

PORTAGE ROAD, ELDON—
80 Acres, part 25, North side.
30 " part 40, South side.
60 " part 50 and 51, South side.

Terms Liberal.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

H. T. STRICKLAND, Peterboro'.

March 12, 1862. 140-6m

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

Board and Lodging.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a private family. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Lindsay, Dec. 1, 1862. 178

LIVERY STABLES,
EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

*** Terms liberal, to suit the times.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

JEWETT'S HOTEL,
WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

Good Stable and Shed attached, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

Free Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats.

BOARD, $1.00 PER DAY.

Lindsay, June 4, 1862. 152-7m

HARRINGTON HOTEL,
QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE.

A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,
Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*

TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Kent and William Sts.,
LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,
Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

*** GOOD STABLING.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL
(*Late Hastings House*).
BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.

Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.
H. UINS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,
John St., Port Hope, C.W.
THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,
KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostler.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 per day.

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been renovated, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and A HALF HOTEL in Canada. 1-tf

Illustrated Catalogue
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,
IN THE
LONDON
ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood,

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

Royal Insurance Comp'y,
FIRE AND LIFE.

Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, Inspector. F. H. HEWARD, Manager, Toronto.

JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.

Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

DAILY INCOME, $7500.
INVESTED FUNDS, $6,290,130.
INVESTED IN CANADA, OVER $200,000.
DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, £57,439 STERLING.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., DEP.-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to

JAMES HEAP,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG,
Mayor of Lindsay.

Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

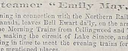
The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD,
Sole Canadian Agent
for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

LAKE SIMCOE.



THE
Steamer "Emily May,"

Running in connection with the Northern Railway of Canada, leaves Bell Ewart daily, on the arrival of the Morning Trains from Collingwood and Toronto, making the circuit of Lake Simcoe, and returning in time to meet the evening trains for the above mentioned places.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the Steamer calls at Beaverton, at 3 o'clock P.M.; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30 P.M.

☞ MEALS TO BE HAD ON BOARD.

ISAAC MAY.

July 1862. 158-tf

LINDSAY & MANILLA
STAGE LINE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 6 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton; returning—leaves Fenton's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stages from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 8 o'clock in the evening. FARES REASONABLE. ☞ The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage unless booked and paid for.

GEO. CRANDELL, Proprietor.

Lindsay, April 1, 1862. 143-tf

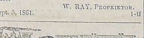
ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 22d inst. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

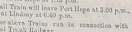
Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 9.40 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 1.10 p.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 3.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 6.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.* THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager.*

Port Hope, Nov., 1862. 114-tf



Northern Railway of Canada.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.

ON and after MONDAY, 1st December, 1862, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 20 A.M.	Express	10 40 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	8 30 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	2 30 P.M.	Express	9 15 P.M.

Mail North and South connects with Lake Simcoe steamer, and Owen Sound boat daily.

Chicago steamers leave Collingwood every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; Green Bay steamer every Saturday; and steamer for North Shore and Sault Ste Marie on Thursdays.

Through Tickets to be had at the Northern Depot.

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*

F. W. CUMBERLAND, *Managing Director.*

Northern Railway Office, Toronto, Nov. 30, 1862. 152

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"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE.

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1863 ALMANAC. 1863

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC for 1863, containing the Census for 1861, and an unusually large amount of interesting matter. Price 12½ cents. For sale at the

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MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE New Illustrated Topographical, Statistical, General Reference, and Railway Map of Upper Canada, having been carefully compiled and drawn from actual surveys, and from the very latest and best authors, is being neatly engraved, and well printed on fine, white, strong paper, manufactured to order at the Don Mills by Messrs. Taylor & Brothers, and will soon be completed.

Competent judges having compared proof sheets of this Map with a Map got up in New York by H. F. Walling, of Spruce Street, and advertised as Tackabury's Map of Canada West, have, without exception, given the Toronto work the most decided preference.

Information that persons interested in the sale of the other Map, are systematically and industriously representing Tremaine's Map to have "gone up," "gin out," &c., and that it will never be published, has come to hand from friends of fair play in different parts of the country.

This counter statement made in self-defence, will not, I am sure, be received as an questionable authority; nor, in view of all the circumstances, the pretensions set up, the conditions, the deceptive management, the promises and the deficiencies relating to the rival maps, is it likely the people will feel themselves under any sort of obligation to pay for two maps in order to secure the best?

Papers giving the above a few insertions will be entitled to a copy of the map mounted.

GEO. C. TREMAINE.

Toronto, Sept. 1862.

☞ **30,000.** ☜

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Toronto, Sept. 22, 1862.

The Hydropult.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD, BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for washing Windows, washing Carriages, sprinkling Plants, draining Cellars, watering Gardens, cleansing Cisterns, cleaning Insects from trees, emptying Water from boats, wetting Sidewalks, wetting Sails, sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, &c. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by

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Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in the community.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of Dr. Henry and Homer Taylor, and having witnessed the working of a Miniature Fire Annihilator, known as Vases HYDROPULT, do cheerfully testify to its usefulness in suppressing fires, particularly when water is scarce, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured:

J. QUINN,	D. PITCAITHLY,
R. PATTERSON,	S. M. WASHBURN,
H. G. GILLESPIE,	N. McARTHUR,
GEO. S. TICKELL,	M. BOWELL,
R. S. PATTERSON,	S. B. SMITH,
N. JONES,	W. A. SHEPARD.

Belleville, September 14, 1861.

From the American Agriculturist.

This implement is coming rapidly into favor with the public, and will well it may. They are recommended by our city Fire Department, and are being adopted by our Public School buildings &c. They are also being adopted among small villages where there is no regular Fire Department. Taking into account its utility not only as a means of extinguishing fires, but also as a water thrower for various purposes, the implement is worthy a place in every house, where it can be afforded.

GEORGE POPE, Agent.

Lindsay, June, 1862. 180-tf

The "Atlantic Monthly."

Beginning of a New Volume!

The Number for January 1863 begins the Eleventh Volume of the Atlantic Monthly.

From the commencement, in 1857, the ATLANTIC has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations, and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained.

THE STAFF OF WRITERS, regularly contributing to the "Atlantic Monthly," embraces all the best known authors in American literature, and warrants the Publishers in promising to its readers,

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THE BEST STORIES,
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Published in America.

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New Prospectus
OF THE
"SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."
FOR 1863.

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THE Publishers of this Popular and Cheap Illustrated Newspaper beg to announce that on the 3rd of January next a new volume will be commenced. The journal will be issued in the same form and size as heretofore; but it will be the aim of the Publishers to render the contents of the paper more attractive and useful than ever before.

Owing to the enormous increase in the price of printing paper, the Publishers are, to their regret, compelled to increase the subscription price of the "Scientific American" to $3 per annum to single subscribers.

As heretofore, every number of the "Scientific American" will be profusely illustrated with first-class original engravings of new inventions and scientific discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

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The "Scientific American" is indispensable to every Inventor, as it contains not only illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country.

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The "Scientific American" will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to those pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found published in the "Scientific American," which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planter and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the "Scientific American;" most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

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TERMS.

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Five Copies, for Six Months	$6
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Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 25 cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
No. 37, Park-row, New York.

Odds and Ends.

Better the child weep than the father.

The world is for him who has patience.

No pains, no gains; no sweat, no sweet.

It is too late to spare when all is spent.

Why is a flirt like a Southern rebel?—Because she's fond of Beauregard.

A wise man may be pinched by poverty, but only a fool will let himself be pinched by tight shoes.

A man's good fortune often turns his head; his bad fortune as often averts the heads of his friends.

Real glory springs from the silent conquest of ourselves; and without that the conquerer is naught but the first slave.

A man comes to church and falls fast asleep, as though he had been brought in for a corpse, and the preacher were preaching at his funeral.

Advertising for a wife is as absurd as getting measured for an umbrella. 'Talk up' to the dear creatures if you'd marry them. One-half the world was born to marry the other half.

'One might have heard a pin fall,' is a proverbial expression of silence; but it has been eclipsed by the French phrase—'You might have heard the unfolding of a lady's pocket handkerchief.

Whenever you see a lady and gentleman alone in a cab, each looking out of a different window, be convinced that they are perfectly harmless, for they have been married some months at least.

An Exact Man.—'Is that the second bell?' inquired a gentleman of a sable porter, at a country boarding-house, the other day. 'No, sar!' exclaimed the darky; 'dat am the secon' ringin' of de fust bell; we has but one bell in dis house!'

He that is perfectly wise is perfectly happy: nay, the very beginning of wisdom makes life easy to us. Neither is it enough to know this, unless we print it in our minds by daily meditation, and so bring a good will to a good habit.

Not long ago a youth, older in wit than in years, after being catechised concerning the power of Nature, replied, 'Now, I think there's one thing nature can't do.' 'What is it, my child?' 'She can't make Bill Jone's mouth any bigger without setting his ears back.'

It has been said of the late celebrated Rothschild, that, though no man was less lavish of his money, no one was more ready to detect a love of it in others. It was one day, while at a city feast, that a gentleman observed that for his part he thought venison was very good, but that he loved mutton better. 'Ah! ah! I knowsh vy! it is becaush he doesn't like to pay de prishe—it is becaush mutton's sheep, and venshon's deer.'

Singular Custom.—At Munich there prevails a singular custom: Every child found begging in the streets is arrested and carried to a charitable establishment. The moment he enters the hospital, and before he is cleaned and gets the new clothes intended for him, his portrait is painted in his ragged dress, and precisely as he was found begging. When his education is finished in the hospital, this portrait is given to him, and he promises by an oath to keep it all his life, in order that he may be reminded of the abjected condition from which he had been rescued, and of the obligations he owes to the institution which saved him from misery and gave him the means by which he was enabled to avoid it in future.

Advantages of Women.—A woman says what she chooses without being knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband goes to work. She can go into the streets without being asked to "stand treat" at every saloon. She can paint her face if it be too pale, and powder it if too red. She can stay at home in time of war, and get married again if her husband be killed. She can wear corsets if too thick—other fixens if too thin. She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one she likes better. She can get her husband in debt all over until he warns the public not to trust her on his account. But all these advantages are balanced by the great fact that she cannot "pop the question."

Wholesome Rules.—Mr. Simeon in referring to evil reports writes:—The longer I live the more I feel the importance of adhering to the following rules:

1st. To hear as little as possible what is to the prejudice of others.

2nd. To believe nothing of the kind until I am absolutely forced to it.

3rd. Never to drink in the spirit of one who circulates an evil report.

4th. Always to be moderate as far as I can.

5th. Always to believe that if the other side were heard a very different account would be given of the matter.

A SINGULAR HUSBAND.

Dr. King relates the following anecdote. He states that, in the early part of the last century, he knew a Mr. Howe, a sensible, well-disposed man, possessed of an independent fortune, and married to a young lady of good family, of agreeable person and manners, and who, for the first seven or eight years of their marriage, made him an excellent wife.

Without any previous dispute or difference, he rose one morning very early and told her that he was obliged to go to the Tower to transact some particular business; and the same day, about noon, she received a note from him, informing her that he was under a necessity of going instantly to Holland, and should probably be absent three weeks or a month.

He remained absent, however, longer than the specified time, and for seventeen years and upward she never heard of or from him. About three years after his disappearance, Mrs. Howe was obliged to apply for an Act of Parliament to procure a proper settlement of her husband's estate, and a proper provision for herself and two children out of it, as it was uncertain whether he was alive or dead. This she did, as when he first went away she and her friends feared that he might have contracted some large debt unknown to her, the difficulties of which he could not easily surmount. In fact, for some time after his departure, she had lived in constant dread of demands from creditors, of seizures, executions, &c. Nothing of this kind, however, took place; and on investigation it was found that he not only had left his estate free and unencumbered, but had punctually paid the bills of every tradesman with whom he had had any dealings to the utmost exactness, receipts and proper vouchers for all bills being found, arranged in the most methodical manner, in his bureau.

Shortly after this the children both died, when the supposed widow, in order to lessen her housekeeping expenses, discharged the greater part of her servants, left Jermyn Street, and took a small house in Brewer Street, Golden Square. This was about ten years after her husband's departure, when one evening, after she had resided in Brewer Street about seven years, while she was sitting at supper with a party of friends, among whom were her brother-in-law, Dr. Rose, and her sister, his wife, a note, without any signature, was delivered to her, in which the writer requested the favor of her giving him a meeting the next evening, in the Birdcage Walk, in the Park. She read the note with some surprise, and then tossed it to Dr. Rose, saying—

"You see, brother, old as I am, I have a beau."

The doctor, who perused the note with more attention, instantly declared it to be Mr. Howe's handwriting. This, of course, surprised all the company, and, indeed, so much affected Mrs. Howe, that she fainted away. On her recovery, it was agreed that the whole party should accompany her next evening to the Park; and they had not been there many minutes when the lost husband came to them, and after embracing his wife and saluting his friends, walked home with them, took possession of his house and wife, and lived with her in great harmony until his death.

It appeared that, instead of going to the Tower, as he said, he had actually gone no farther than to a little street in Westminster, where he took a room, for which he paid five or six shillings a week; and changed his name, and disguising himself by wearing a black wig, (for he was a fair man,) he had escaped detection, and remained in that lodging during the whole time of his supposed absence. Even when the Act of Parliament was applied for, he had enjoyed the pleasure of reading the progress of it in the papers, at a little coffee-house near to his lodgings; and when his wife removed to Brewer Street, he contrived to get acquainted with a man of the name of Salt, a corn-chandler, who lived directly opposite to her residence. Salt supposed him to be a bachelor, and became so fond of his company that he generally asked him to dinner twice a week, when Howe used to watch his wife's house with so much apparent curiosity, that Salt often recommended her to him as a very suitable wife. On Sundays he regularly went to Salt's pew, in St. James's Church, whence he could see his wife without being seen by her—a practice which he sedulously adhered to until the avowal of his existence and return.

Though he cheerfully told all these circumstances, no persuasion of his wife or friends could prevail on him to assign any reason for his extraordinary conduct; but he owned that he had taken with him for subsistence between one and two thousand pounds, in gold and bank-notes, which, after great economy, was then all expended. Discovery of course became necessary for a further supply; and indeed some of his friends surmised that if he could have raised the money without discovery, he would still have remained concealed in his obscurity.

Farmers' Column.

To Cure Hams—Loss of Weight.—John C. Bishop, Fond du Lac, Wis., writes to the *American Agriculturist*: "I have never failed of having most excellent hams by using the following recipe—the shoulders are equally good, only fatter: Rub the hams thoroughly around the bone with salt, using the best quality. To 4 pails water add one quart molasses, six quarts salt, and one tablespoonful of saltpetre: they should remain in this pickle covered five weeks. Cobs are preferable to any other article to smoke with; sack and whitewash, and you will have first quality hams the year round. In packing my pork last Fall, it occurred to me to ascertain how much is lost in weight by smoking hams. I cut out a ham which weighed 24½ lbs. After taking from the pickle, in which it had remained some 5 weeks, it weighed 25½ lbs. To-day, one month after smoking, it weighs 22¼ lbs., having lost over 3 pounds. A barrel of side pork weighing 200 lbs., that I packed freed from bone and most of the lean meat, on being re-weighed, had gained 8 pounds.

LUCK IN FARMING.

There are few words oftener upon the lips of a certian class of farmers, than *luck*. Smith is a "lucky dog," because his corn never rots, his wheat never winter-kills, his sheep never get into his rye, and his cows never invade his meadows and orchards. His crops are better than his neighbors', and even his wife and children have a more contented look than other people. Every thing he touches thrives. What a lucky man Smith is! Now, the fact is, luck has nothing to do with Smith's success in life. If you watch the man, you will find that every result he reaches is anticipated and planned for, and comes of his own wit and work. It is the legitimate reward of his labors; it would have been bad luck, if it had turned out otherwise. His corn always comes up because he always selects the seed himself, and hangs it up by the husks in the garret where it is thoroughly dried. He does not plant until the sun has warmed the soil enough to give the germ an immediate start. He drains his wheat fields with tiles, and the water that used to freeze and thaw upon the surface and throw the roots of the wheat out and kill them, now passes down in the drains and runs off. His fields are green and beautiful in the spring, when his neighbors' are russet or wan and desolate. His fences are in repair, and his animals are not made breachy by the continual temptations of dilapidated walls. His wife and children are comfortably clothed and fed, and are not kept in a continual fret and worry by a husband and father who has no system or energy in his business. "A time and place for every thing," is his motto, carried out. The shoemaker is always called in when his services are needed, and none of the household get wet feet, catch cold, have the fever, and run up a doctor's bill of twenty dollars, for want of a cent's worth of leather at the right time in the right place. Smith does not believe in luck. He knows that health in the family and thrift upon the farm depend upon a thousand little things that many of his neighbors are too lazy or careless to look after. So, while they are in the tavern, or loafing in the village, or running amuck in politics, he is looking after these little things, and laying his plans for next year. He has good corn, even in the poorest year, because the soil had the extra manure it needed, to bring out good, long, plump, well-capped ears. He meant to have eighty bushels to the acre, and he has it, good measure and running over. Talk with him about luck, and he will say to you, "It's all nonsense. Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches pockets, and a pipe in his mouth, looking on, to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right. He rarely fails. At least, I never did." Smith is right. *Attend to your business, and you will have good luck.*

A young lady from the rural districts of Hoosierdom lately visited Chicago with her beau. Getting into a city railroad car for the first time, she took a seat, while her lover planted himself on the platform with the driver. Pretty soon the conductor began to collect the fare, and approaching the rustic maiden, he said: "Your fare, miss." The Hoosier rosebud allowed a delicate pink to manifest itself on her cheeks, and looked down in soft confusion. The conductor was rather astonished at this, but ventured to remark once more: "Your fare, miss." This time the pink deepened to a carnation, as the rustic beauty replied: "Wal, if I am good-lookin', you hadn't orter to say it out loud fur folk." The passengers in the cars roared with laughter, and the lover coming in to see what was going on, at once settled the fare.

A SCHOOL FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.

The British American Commercial College,
CORNER OF KING AND TORONTO STREETS,
Next Door to the Post Office,
TORONTO, C.W.

THE design of this Institution is to impart to young men and ladies a thorough and practical business education. [illegible]

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To be Disposed of Before Spring at
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Still Further Inducements! *The Subscriber will pay the freight on all purchases over $20.00, to any Station on the P. H. L. & B. Railway.*

December 1st, 1862. 178

FOR CHOICE WINES AND BRANDIES, Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

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FOR GOOD COMMON AND OLD RYE WHISKY, Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR COAL OIL AND COAL OIL LAMPS, Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

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WEST END KEENAN'S BLOCK!

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R. BUDGE & BROTHER
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND Friends, and the Public generally, that they are prepared to offer
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IN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
Than was ever offered in this part of Canada!

THE MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS are stocked with the NOVELTIES of the PRESENT SEASON which have been selected with great care in the European Markets, by one of the Firm, and will be made to measure in THE LATEST FASHIONS, and in their USUAL SUPERIOR STYLES!

Prices for ordered suits are EXTREMELY LOW AND MODERATE!

The best Canadian, English, and Scotch Tweed suits, from	$12 to $18 00
The best Beaver and Pilot Beaver Overcoats	12 to 16 00
The best Mixed Fancy and [illegible] Tweed suits, from	18 to 25 00
The best Irish Frieze and [illegible] Wrappers	10 to 14 00
Best [illegible] Pants (newest styles), from	5 to 6 50

Material and Workmanship Warranted!
Sales for Cash Only! No Second Price!

READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Canada, NOW SELLING AT PRIVATE SALE At Auction Prices, AT BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

300 OVERCOATS, 250 [illegible] COATS, 100 [illegible] COATS, 800 BOYS' COATS, 1,000 PAIR PANTS, 750 VESTS.

To be sold at Cost for Cash AT BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

Every garment they offer for sale is of their own manufacture, [illegible] warranted [illegible] the best Clothing Store in this part of Canada.

A choice assortment arriving every day: Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Neckties, Gloves, Braces, Collars, Scarfs, Pocket-handkerchiefs, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The Whole Stock will positively be sold at *Unprecedentedly Low Prices!*

Persons buying Cloth from us will find A MUCH BETTER ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM, at MUCH LOWER PRICES and can have any garment cut out free of charge.

Remember the place—CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Kent Street.

Budge & Brother,
MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

LINDSAY, 1862.

RICHMOND NOT TAKEN YET!!
Remember the New
Buffalo Clothing Store,
WHICH KEEPS ON HAND
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
Stock of Boy's and Men's Clothing,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING GOODS!!
West End of William Street, Lindsay.
October 28, 1862. 173-6m.

LINDSAY CARRIAGE FACTORY.
Parsons, Chambers & Switzer,
PURDY'S MILL (NEARLY OPPOSITE MOWREY'S FOUNDRY)
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGGONS, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.
Horse Shoeing and Jobbing done on the shortest notice.
Lindsay, June, 1862. 154

Furniture! Furniture!
NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having [illegible] experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.
Coffins always on hand and made to order.

THE WANT SUPPLIED.
In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

Just Received,
Popular Novels!
including the following:—

THE FLOWER OF THE PRAIRIE. By Gustave Aimard	$0 50
LES MISERABLES. By Victor Hugo	0 50
HANS OF ICELAND. By Victor Hugo	0 50
THE FLIRT. By Mrs. Grey	0 50
THE WHITE CHIEF. By Capt. M. Reid	0 50
THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS. By Jane Porter	0 50
THE UNIONIST'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. M. Victor	0 25

Also, a Selection of
POPULAR MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Comprising—
Modern Cookery—The Family Doctor—Fleetwood's Life of Christ—[illegible]—Pilgrim's Progress—[illegible] all of which will be sold cheap.

The Stock of STATIONERY has been renewed, and the assortment will be found complete, at the "CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE, Opposite the Post Office.

Lindsay, July 14, 1862. 158-tf

PROSPECTUS FOR 1863.
The Saturday Evening Post.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE POST take pleasure in announcing that their literary arrangements for the coming year are of a character to warrant them in promising a feast of good things to their thousands of readers.

During the coming year THE POST will endeavor to maintain its high reputation for Choice Stories, Sketches and Poetry. Special Departments shall also be devoted as heretofore to Agriculture, Wit and Humor, Receipts, News, Markets, &c.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy, one year	$2.00
2 copies, one year	3.00
4 copies, one year	6.00
8 copies, one year, (and one to the getter-up of the club)	12.00
20 copies, one year (and one to the getter-up of the club)	28.00

Subscribers in British North America must remit 26 cents in addition to the annual subscription, as we have to prepay the United States postage on their papers.

A Splendid Premium!
WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?

To any one sending thirty subscriptions and sixty dollars, we will give one of Wheeler and Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for forty-five dollars. The machine will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

Every person collecting names for the Sewing Machine Premium, should send the names with the money as fast as obtained, so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their papers, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (30), and whole amount of money ($60), is received, the machine will be duly forwarded.

Sample copies of The Post sent gratis when requested.

Address DEACON & PETERSON, No. 319 Walnut street, Pa.

STARTLING, BUT TRUE!
SURVIVE OR PERISH.
Holloway's Pills.

[illegible]

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; [illegible]

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 149

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

This celebrated Dye was first prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE Is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE Is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE Works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE Produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE Does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE Is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE Having gained an extended reputation, the public are CAUTIONED against purchasing any dyed in the same style, unless the name of Mathews is in the [illegible]

For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by I. MATHEWS, Buffalo, N.Y., and York [illegible] C.W. 186-tf

Money to Loan!
On FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE, in sums of from $200 to $2000 at 7 Per Cent.
Principal and interest payable at from 1 to 10 years, by Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly instalments, at the option of the Borrower.
Apply to JOHN McFADYEN, Solicitor and Agent, Lindsay.
167-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.
THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.
J. E. KNOWLSON.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
New Agricultural Implements.
THE SUBSCRIBER being appointed sole Agent for the sale of Agricultural Implements, manufactured by H. A. MASSEY, of NEWCASTLE, has on hand a lot of those superior STEEL MOULD BOARD PLOUGHS.
He will be happy to receive orders for the following Implements, to which he specially directs the attention of farmers:
Mowers, Reapers, Fanning Mills (an extra article), Threshing Machines, Cultivators, Scufflers, Rollers, and everything connected with husbandry.
JAMES WALKER, Lindsay P. O.
Lot 15, 7th Concession Ops, 11th April 1862. 143-3m

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1863.
GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR.

THE Publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last THIRTY-THREE years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—

MARION HARLAND,
Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"
who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.

THE LITERATURE is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE MUSIC is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS. All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES. Containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS, [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms to Subscribers in the British Provinces

[illegible]

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6 00.

Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Canadian Post
BOOK & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a COMPLETE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers,* as well as the general public.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff), Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Material Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

WRAPPING PAPERS.
Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

SCHOOLS!
supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed of at unusually low rates for Cash.

BOOKS ORDERED
Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

Everything has been marked at the lowest figure! Terms Cash, and no abatement.

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Book and Stationery Establishment,
Opposite the Post Office.
Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

Printed and Published every Thursday Morning by George Cruickshank & Co., at their Office in Lindsay Street, Lindsay, C.W.

Dec. 19, 1862

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The Canadian Post.

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.—Whole No. 180.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1862. [Terms: $1.50, in Advance.

The Canadian Post
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
AT THE
OFFICE—LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.,

And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

In remitting money, or desiring a change of address, Subscribers should not neglect to give the name of the Post-office where they have been receiving the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they reside, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk.

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G. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Office "Canadian Post,"
Lindsay, C.W.

Business Cards.

LINDSAY.

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. *Office*—Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. *Office*—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. Weller. Geo. Jas. Weller.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay (above Broughall & Gimson's Store). 131tf

R. L. BENSON, LL.B., *Barrister and* ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office in McDonnell's Block, over Division Court, Lindsay, C.W. 167-tf

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. *Office*—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

C. BRADY, Civil Engineer and Provincial Surveyor. *Office*—In Mr. Kempt's Building, Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W. 168-tf

DR. MARTIN,
(LATE OF MANILLA),
HAS Removed to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New Buildings, foot of Kent St. (up stairs).
Jan. 8, 1862. 131tf

JAMES H. KNIGHT
(*Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt*)
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON,
Residence at Mr. C. Britton's, Kent Street, LINDSAY.

[CIRCULAR.]

MRS. LAWDER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Lindsay that she has become a permanent resident amongst them, and that she is prepared to receive Pupils and give instructions on the Piano Forte, and in Singing, on the most improved principles.

Mrs. L. feels confident that she will be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize her, she having received her musical education from the best masters in Great Britain and Ireland.

Mrs. L. also intimates that she brought out with her a very superior Piano, made by Cadby, one of the first manufacturers in London, England, and which was selected for her by the celebrated Robinson, of Dublin.

Residence: Near Dr. Fidler's, Russell Street.
N.B.—Terms Moderate.
Lindsay, Nov. 10, 1862. 175-tf.

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM, Civil Engineers and Architects, Lindsay, and Romaine Buildings, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. ☞ All orders promptly and faithfully executed. 118-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street, three doors from Peel Street, Lindsay. *N.B.*—Orders for every description of Meat solicited. 119-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.

C. PASSAGE.
Lindsay Sept. 5,, 1861. 114-tf

LINDSAY
SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
South side of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.

A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.

☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.

A call is solicited.

GEO. C. ATKINSON.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,
One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.
JOHN MOORE, Proprietor.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Wild and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.
Offices—Beaverton and Woodville.
GEO. GIBSON, Woodville. P. BURNET, Beaverton. 134-tf

MANILLA.

S. G. WOOD, LL.B., *Barrister and* ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W. 157-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.

GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.

☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.

S. CONWAY, Proprietor. 117-tf

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*

N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*

Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood. ☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
Wm. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

WOODVILLE.

NORTHERN HOTEL, Woodville, C.W. J. P. Wood, Proprietor. Good accommodations for travellers. Charges moderate. Sober and industrious Ostlers in attendance. 150

GILCHRIST & CAMERON,

IN returning thanks to their Friends for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, are happy to announce that they are just receiving their

Fall and Winter Stock,

which, for cheapness and quality, cannot be excelled in the Back Country.

Their TEAS and other GROCERIES are of the same superior quality they used to keep.

They have received a very select assortment of POCKET BIBLES, with Psalms and Paraphrases.

The public are respectfully informed that G. & C. deal with all who favor them with their custom, both at Woodville and Argyle, on very liberal terms.

Woodville, Oct. 9, 1862. 170

TORONTO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNab & McDougall. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.
JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.
Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

Advertising Essential to Business.

AUGUSTUS WEBBER,

EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C.W., receives Advertisements for insertion in all the Canadian, European and States Newspapers and Periodicals.

Acknowledged Agent for this paper.

June, 1862. 152-tf

QUEBEC.

FRED. TAYLOR,
Parliamentary, Land, & General Agent,
Patents for Crown Lands obtained,
Claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted,
Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to,
Titles Examined and Legal Advice given Free of Charge.

References:—Hon. George S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierzkowski, St. Charles.

OFFICE—
Corner of Buade and Forth Streets,
QUEBEC.

HENRY GRIST,
Departmental and Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,
Investigates and Adjusts rown Land laims,
SECURES LAND PATENTS,
Procures information obtainable from any of the Public Departments, Registers Trade Marks and Designs,
Takes charge of Private Bills during their passage through the Legislature, &c., &c.

For parties who are unable to devote their own time to such business or unwilling to incur the expense of travelling to Quebec.

Business with the Crown Land and other Government departments, which often takes months to do by correspondence, can be transacted in a few days, and at a small cost, by employing a resident agent.

Address, post-paid, to HENRY GRIST,
Box 344, P.O., Quebec.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, ASSIGNMENTS, DISCHARGES, LEASES,
and all kinds of
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,
at the
"Canadian Post" Book Store,
Opposite the Post Office.

Poetry.

NO PARNASSUS IN CANADA!

BY THE "AOSDANA."

[*Written for the "Canadian Post," at the request of a curious Inquirer.*]

Here am I search—but never
Of *Parnassus* see a sign:
No *Pegasus* can I ever
Get to bear me to the *Nine!*

Many streams of livid water
Here run, purling, o'er the mire;
But from *Helicon* no draught or
Drop comes to inspire my lyre!

Dull realities I count on
To embark on life's rough call;
For, in Canada, to mount on
Fancy's wings, is sure to fall!

"Labor! labor!" is the loud cry
Of all of the rural band;
"Money! bush-farms! clearings, plough'd dry!"
Echo all throughout the land.

Greedy votaries of Mammon,
Countless as the sand, I find:
If I differ from the common,
"Silly fool!" they say, "he's blind!"

A devotee to the muses
If I be—or kind of bard—
Ignorance my best excuse is;
Witless critics hit me hard.

Subjects of poetic splendour,
In this real, prosy land,
Lose the innate, lofty grandeur
They had on my native strand.

Love transformed is into *Plenty;*
Cupid blind is to my worth:
If I do not own a *shanty,*
Not a fair one takes me forth!

Worth consists in landed treasure—
Intellect is not thought on;
Moral worth my *acres* measure,
If I have the "deed" upon.

Boys are men at once, in collars—
Ready-reckoning machines—
Counting up the cents and dollars
Ere they are out of their teens;

Trained adepts to grasp for money;
Filthy lucre swells their joys:
Young *Canocs* grow up so funny—
Into *men* before they're *boys!*

Sylvan shades their lives envelop;
Obscure shadows their eyes dim;
No bard's lays their minds develop
Of *Parnassus* e're to dream.

O, for Innocence untrammeled!
O, for Albion's Highland shore!
Where Simplicity enamelled
All her glens and straths of yore!

Waft me! waft me o'er the ocean,
You, fleet Fancy, where I will
Hear the martial lays of *Ossian*
Make *Parnassus* of each hill!

December, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

It is stated that Bombay has been enriched to the extent of nearly £4,000,000 by the advance in the price of cotton.

The King and the Soldier.—Frederick of Prussia had a great mania for enlisting gigantic soldiers into the Royal Guards, and paid an enormous bounty to his recruiting officers for getting them. One day the recruiting sergeant chanced to espy a Hibernian who was at least seven feet high. He accosted him in English, and proposed that he should enlist. The idea of military life, and a large bounty, so delighted Patrick, that he immediately consented. 'But unless you can speak German, the King will not give you so much.' 'Oh, be jabers!' said the Irishman, 'sure it's I that don't know a word of German.' 'But,' said the sergeant, 'three words will be sufficient, and these you can learn in a very short time. The King knows every man in the Guards. As soon as he sees you, he will ride up and ask you how old you are? You will say 'Twenty-seven.' Next, how long have you been in the service? You must reply 'Three weeks.' Finally if you are provided with clothes and rations? You answer, 'Both.' Pat soon learned to pronounce his answers, but never dreamed of learning the questions. In three weeks he appeared before the King in review. His Majesty rode up to him. Paddy stepped forward with 'present arms.' 'How old are you?' said the King. 'Three weeks,' said the Irishman. 'How long have you been in the service?' asked his Majesty. 'Twenty-seven years.' 'Am I or you a fool?' roared the King. 'Both,' replied Patrick, who was instantly taken to the guard room, but pardoned by the King after he understood the facts of the case.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Judicious Advertising.—Facts come to our knowledge every day, affirming the great advantages derived from judicious advertising. While the merchant is attending to his business behind the counter or in his counting room, the press is constantly sending him customers, and every customer thus obtained may, if well served, prove a canvasser for others. Here are a few cases in point, and if we mention names, it is not for the purpose of puffing—for none of the parties referred to know anything of the penning of these few lines—but simply to illustrate the importance of judicious advertising in the most direct way, from a few facts that have come under the writer's personal observation. Meeting an intimate friend the other day and observing that he had on a new coat, we said, "where did you get that coat?" "At Morrison's," was the reply. "Why, what in the world took you to Morrison's?" "Well," said he, "you may well ask that, for I never would have thought of going there for a coat, although my family patronize him for other things, but I was induced to try what I could do simply from his daily advertisements, I saw by that means," said he laughingly, "that clothes could be got for almost nothing; and although I did not expect to get suited, I thought I should try. The result was that I purchased, not only this coat but these pants also, and what is more," said he, "if you want anything in the way of clothing, I would recommend you to give him a trial."—*Montreal Gazette.*

A Proverb in Season.—An indefatigable collector of rusty sayings, a friend of Motherwell, was in the habit of jotting down any saying new to him on the back of cards, letters, &c., and thrusting them into his pockets. On one occasion he had an altercation with a stranger at a friend's house. The quarrel becoming warm, ended by Motherwell's friend excitedly handing the other (as he thought) his card. On the gentleman's preparing to vindicate his honor next morning, it occurred to him to learn the name of his antagonist. On looking at the card he found no name, but, in place of it, traced in good legible characters, 'Nathing should be done in a hurry but catching fleas.' The effect of this was irresistable, and the result an immediate reconciliation.—*Proverbs of Scotland.*

ONE ENOUGH FOR HIM.

A middle aged farmer and his wife were enjoying a winter evening cosily together, when the conversation turned on religious matters, as described in the Bible, which the man had open before him.

'Wife,' said the farmer, 'I've been thinking what happy society Solomon must have had in his day, with so many wives, &c., as is here represented.'

'Indeed,' replied the wife, somewhat miffed, 'you had better think of something else, then. A pretty Solomon you would make—why you can't take proper care of one wife. What a figure you would cut then, with a dozen wives, and all of them as spunky as I am!'

The farmer took his hat and went to the stable to feed the cattle for the night.

NEVER GIVE YOUR SON A NIGHT-KEY.

Indulgence on this point may at first save you a little trouble, but will cause greater sorrow in the end. If it is necessary for him to be out beyond the usual hour, you would do well to sit up for him and let him in with your own hand. The fact that a parent is waiting at home; the influence of a reception by a mother's voice and a mother's eye; the demonstration thus made of an affection so watchful and so incapable of being happy without knowing her son is safe under her own roof, before she can herself rest in sleep: all make a strong impression even on a wayward heart. The children of a family should all be safely housed at the usual hour of retiring to bed. No good follows children or families who break through these hours. The union of the cheerful hearts of a household around the blazing hearth and central light of home, and to part at bed-time with affectionate greetings, is one of the greatest pleasures of the day; it is a powerful cement to the family feeling. Make all this attractive to your children, and keep up the habit unbroken. In most cases the night-key is the key that opens the way going down to the gates of untimely death. When importuned, think of this, and never put into the hands of your son a night-key; it should be held by yourself alone.

THE GREAT "EASTERN."

The Great Eastern is now lying in the waters of Long Island Sound, near where she came to anchor on her last trip from Europe, two months ago. The cause is the damage sustained in some of her bottom plates while coming round Montauk Point, in the absence of a pilot, though one was near enough ineffectually to signal to her not to run so close in shore (one and a-quarter miles off). It is a little singular that she should have touched bottom in several places, and yet so few on board should have been aware of it. She would have sunk in a short time, but for the fact that she is constructed with what is called a 'double skin'; it was the inner hull alone that saved her from going down with her eleven hundred passengers.

The work of repairing the damages has been well nigh impossible, as there is no railway whereon she can be hauled. Immediately on her arrival in Flushing Bay, parties engaged in submarine diving were set to work examining her, but the agents of the steamer soon summoned Mr. B. Tower, wrecking master for Boston. Thus far the efforts of Mr. Tower and his submarine divers have been confined to ascertaining the nature of her injuries or the diagnosis of her case. And, to get an idea of the difficulty, let your readers remember that the damages are all on the steamer's bottom, which is as flat as a house floor. Then let them remember how hard it is to see anything under a body of water that is covered over by the floor of a wharf. Now, the Great Eastern's bottom is from thirty to fifty feet wide, and at least twenty-five feet under the surface of the water.

The necessity for more light is thus readily seen. Luckily for Mr. Tower he has a corps of the most skilful divers. But for an emergency where, like this, small fissures between great iron plates have to be detected in such almost impenetrable darkness, it is a piece of the highest good fortune that Mr. Tower has in his service Mr. George W. Fuller. Ten months ago while Mr. Fuller was at work among the cavernous ledges, unable to see some objects attached to the roof of the cave he was exploring as though he had been born blind, he found himself asking for a remedy—and ere half an hour of absorbing thought had passed, the plan was conceived. Mr. Fuller is now using his Improved Submarine Lantern."

As a very meagre description take the following:—It is merely a trifle larger than an ordinary kerosene lamp, and weighs only fifteen pounds. Think of those hitherto used weighing ninety pounds! Those formerly in use, require a gutta percha tube for supplying the flame with fresh air from above—one also for conveying to the surface the foul air engendered by the flame, and in addition a line by which to lower it into the water and draw it up again, making three separate lines. Mr. Fuller's invention dispenses with the whole, since the tube feeding the flame with fresh air may be attached directly to the fresh air pipe for the diver himself; but, when not so used, it requires but a single supply tube, the foul air within the lantern passing off through a spring valve directly into the water. A railroad conductor hardly goes round with his lantern with more facility than can the experienced diver with the one we are describing.

A WORD ABOUT SMOKING.

It is not our intention to go into the physiology of the question: we simply intend to call attention to the annoyance which thoughtless or rude smokers inflict on other people. A real gentleman, though he may consider an occasional smoke necessary to his comfort, will, at least, take care that his comfort shall not be made to interfere with the comfort of others. And there are tens of thousands of people who would have no objection that any who liked a cigar should have it, on condition that they either consumed their own smoke, or at least smoked at such times, and in such places, that people who disliked smoke should not have to consume it for them.

As it is, the commonest rules of good breeding are openly and constantly set at naught. One man who likes smoking sits on the box-seat of an omnibus, and ten men who abhor smoking are sitting behind him on the seats that run along the top; and the one man has so little of gentlemanly (not to say Christian) consideration for the comfort of other people, that he will compel these ten men behind him to inhale the tobacco smoke that issues from his filthy mouth, and run the risk of being blinded with cigar ashes every time they turn their faces to the front. Even in public streets you are subjected to frequent annoyance in consequence of puffs of smoke coming into your face from the clay pipe of some individual who is walking a little in front of you at about the same pace. Of course, in such a case, you can hurry past the smoker, or cross to the other side of the street, which relieves you, though it furnishes little apology for him.

Perhaps the most intolerable form of nuisance is smoking in railway carriages. You go into a carriage and find that somebody has been smoking in it just before, and left it full of the odious fumes of tobacco, which you have to breathe for the rest of the journey. Or, after the train has started, a gentleman gets out a cigar and asks the ladies if they dislike smoking. Now, he knows very well that they dislike smoking—that ladies, as a general and almost universal rule, very much dislike it—but he also knows that they are either too kind or too timid to forbid it; and so the churl, having extorted permission, proceeds to light his cigar and fill the whole carriage with smoke, which he knows very well the ladies loathe to breathe. Not to speak of gentlemen of refinement, there is no person of natural politeness who will not acknowledge, on reflection, that this conduct is most unmanly.—*Glasgow League Journal.*

CLOSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The International Exhibition was brought to a close on Saturday. As the clock struck four, all the organs in the building pealed forth the National Anthem. After the National Anthem, the performers repeated the "Wedding March," and a "Rifle Galop," Mr. H. Distin sounding the solo calls. In the eastern portion, the organ was accompanied by the voices of about 400 male and female singers, but the choral parts were joined in by many hundreds besides in various parts of the building. When the anthem was concluded, there was an unanimous encore, which, after a short delay, was complied with. This was followed by calls not less general for the "Partant pour la Syria," and this, too, was complied with. Scarcely had its echoes died away in the building, when there was loud and sustained calls for "Rule Britannia." To this request the members of the society kindly lent an indulgent ear, and for the last time their voices rang through the building to the inspiring notes of the well known air. Then followed cheer upon cheer; there was waving hats and handkerchiefs, and the shouts of hip, hip, hip, and hurrah, repeated over and over again, till every column and every girder seemed to have a tongue, and to join in the general acclaim of jubilant voices. Slowly the living mass, that thronged the nave and darkened the aisles, and crowded the galleries, moved on towards the doors. It was a tedious process, that of closing the building, for the crowd looked and lingered, and looked and lingered, until darkness gradually came, but to make the darkness still more manifest. The frightful discord of all the great bells went clanging on, hundreds still remained even at the peril of deafness for a lifetime, and were deaf to all the entreaties of "Move on," uttered by despairing policemen. At length, and by slow degrees, the crowd became less, and at ten minutes to six o'clock the last visitor had left the Exhibition of 1862. There was an unusually large number of sales effected during the day, the majority of those present being anxious to take the earliest opportunity of obtaining some memorial or souvenir of the great undertaking. The entrance of the picture galleries and the machinery annexed were on Saturday night boarded up, and will not again be opened to the public. The fourteen days during which the building is to be open for sales, will, however, contain a sufficiently large quantity of works to render the Exhibition interesting and tempting to visitors. The admission during the next fortnight will be half a crown.

The number of visitors present on this the last day of the great undertaking, considerably exceeded that of any previous half crown day, the total being 36,258. Of this number not less than 16,434 were holders of season tickets; the remaining 19,824 were admitted on payment of half a crown. The total number of visitors in 1851, to closing day were 6,039,195. Present Exhibition, 6,116,640. Majority in favor of present Exhibition, 77,445. There yet remain the fortnight of sales, and the grand closing ceremony, and these, though they may not add so greatly to the numbers as ordinary shilling days, will still have an important effect upon the financial prospects of the great undertaking.

Of the financial result of this great undertaking it is impossible at present to form any correct opinion. The only two points upon which any authentic data exists are the receipts at the doors, and the sale of season tickets. Taking those two items of receipts it will probably be found that the receipts at the doors have been somewhat over £72,500. Although the number of visitors shows a slight increase as compared to 1851, the receipts will not show any corresponding increase, while the expenses will be enormously larger than they were at the last exhibition. But for the expenditure of something like £300,000 for the use of the building, the present undertaking would have shown a handsome surplus, though not so large as that which remained at the disposal of the Commissioners of the last Exhibition.

It is seriously discussed among the exhibitors, whether some testimonial should not be presented to the Royal Commissioners and the staff.—The waitresses in the refreshment departments, and the attendants at the various stalls throughout the building, were entertained on Friday evening, at the expense of a kindly disposed lady, Miss Skinner, of Saxmundham. Tea was for upwards of 700 females; and, in the course of the evening, they were addressed by the Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Radstock, the Rev Mr. Molyneux, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.—*Observer.*

PRINCE OF WALES' MARRIAGE.

The London *Gazette* of the 4th inst., contains the following announcement by the Queen:—

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the first day of November 1862—

Present—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare her consent to a contract of Matrimony between His Royal Higness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, &c., and Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark; which consent Her Majesty has also caused to be signified under the Great Seal.

The future Princess of Wales was at Osborne with her uncle when the Persia sailed. The marriage will probably take place early next year. In speaking of the match, the *Times* says:—

A generation has now sprung up which remembers little of the earlier part of the Queen's reign, and to which the feelings called up by the presence of a young girl suddenly placed in a high and conspicuous station will be new. But the change which took place in the daily life of the Princess Victoria of Kent on that morning when Lord Melborne and colleagues waited on her with the news that she had succeeded to the first throne in the world will hardly be greater than that which awaits the young Princess who is shortly to come to these shores as a bride. Although of royal birth, and in every way a fitting consort for the Prince, she is just emerging from girlhood, and has, of course, passed her life up to this time in the bosom of her family. The Princess of Wales will come at the early age of 18 into a land of foreigners, and have to take the highest place in a society which is strange to her, and which Continentals believe to be far more cold and exacting than it really is. From the simple life in her father's house she must come to bear a part in the ceremonial of a great and stately monarchy, and sit near a throne which, in a land of free speech, is only protected from censure by the blamelessness of those who occupy it. In such circumstances we know that all the feelings of respect and affection which are never wanting in the heart of a manly nation will be evoked by the arrival of the Princess among us. It will be a return of the same impulses which 25 years ago made the young Queen Victoria the favorite of the nation, and raised loyalty to a height that was thought unattainable in a material and revolutionary age. The influence of a new reign and the new affections excited by it upon the political temper of the country a quarter of a century ago were certainly remarkable. Of scarcely less importance than the Reform Bill or the Catholic Emancipation Act was the accession of a young Sovereign, whose age and position interested every one, and who, it was felt could never act wrongfully unless she were misled by the advice of imprudent Ministers. Although now happily there is no discontent to be allayed, yet there is no reason to trust that the Royal Family will receive new proofs of attachment of the nation on the occasion of this auspicious marriage. Never has a Prince of Wales begun life so happily and with such fair prospects. After a good education and such wide travel as not many men of middle age have undertaken, the Prince will be united to a beautiful young girl on whom he has set his heart, and amid a contented, prosperous, and well governed people, will begin his political career.

BISHOP COLENSO'S BOOK.

(*From the London Record, Oct. 16.*)

That a bishop of the Church of England, albeit only a colonial bishop, should have lifted up his heel against the truth of the Bible, is a fact which would in other times have excited a profound sensation; but it cannot be doubted that the morbid eagerness to multiply bishops, and the difficulty of obtaining suitable men of High Church pretensions, have tended very much to subvert the reverence due to the episcopal order. It was a great mistake to give a baronial title to all colonial bishops, and to create a number of pauper lords in remote districts, chiefly inhabited by the heathen. It is true that a large proportion of these colonial and so-called missionary bishops are very generally to be found in the streets of London; and we have heard of an eloquent Tory Earl and ex-Minister, who lately called attention to the fact that no fewer than fifteen lord bishops from foreign parts might be seen every day last July within the precincts of the International Exhibition. We not long ago heard of one of the new bishops, created without the sanction of the Crown, who was found, sword in hand, contending with the wild Africans, and carrying off sheep and oxen as the spoil of a hard-fought battle, in which he gained a victory. In another case, one of the same class of bishops sends home a despatch reporting the share he had in the battle with the Borneo pirates, and celebrating the merits of his breech loading rifle, with which he had brought sixty of them down. It has been cynically remarked, that these exploits would form a strange supplement to the acts of the Apostles; and assuredly recent experience might induce the Bishop of Oxford to beware of urging forward too rapidly, and too indiscriminately, the augmentation of bishops. His Lordship ought especially spare the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; for, with the exception of the bishopric of Grahamstown, the doings of the other South African bishops have been of late very damaging to the Church of England.

Until Bishop Colenso's book shall be fairly before the public, we are not disposed to dwell much on its melancholy heterodoxy. In attacking the truth of the Pentateuch, he has attacked the truth of Christianity. We know who it was who said, "If ye believe not his (Moses) writings, how shall ye believe my words?" But his Lordship does not leave us at any loss as to his sentiments on this subject. He believes that the story of Noah's flood, the story of the Exodus of the children of Israel out of Egypt, and the passage through the Red Sea and the Wilderness, is a fiction from beginning to end. He tells us that such stories, and the account of the giving of the laws from Mount Sinai, are to be classed with the legendary tales of Prince Arthur. How, then, could he believe in Paul pointing to fictions or legends as instances of the victory of faith? How could he believe in Peter referring to these events, and telling those to whom he wrote that they were not "cunningly devised fables?" How could he believe in John, when he joins together the song of Moses and the Lamb? How, in short, could he believe in the Gospels, which represent our Blessed Lord as holding forth as solemn realities the facts which Bishop Colenso derides as nursery tales? But, as we have intimated, the bishop does not shroud his meaning in doubtful circumlocution; on the contrary, he disclaims the insidious plans which other sceptics have adopted. He disavows the subtile dishonesty of such a method of privily bringing in damnable heresies. He writes, on the contrary, as follows—

"A friend, to whom I had submitted the work before I had decided to publish it, was afraid that I might give offence by stating too plainly the end which I had in view. He thought then—though now approving fully of the course I am taking—that such an open declaration of the sum and substance of my work 'might tend to prejudice the reader, and probably make him more inclined to become hardened against the force of the arguments;' and he suggested that I should do more wisely to conceal, as it were, my purpose for a time, and lead the reader gradually on, till he '*would arrive, unawares of himself, at the same conclusions as myself.*'"

In another passage, he says—

"Should God in his providence call me to the work, I shall not shrink from the duty of examining on behalf of others into the question, to what extent the historical credibility of the Gospel narrative is affected by the unveracity of the Pentateuch? Of course, for the satisfaction of my own mind, and in the discharge of my duties to those more immediately dependent on me, I cannot avoid doing so, if health and strength are spared me: but I would gladly leave to other hands the work of conducting this inquiry at greater length, for the general reader."

Such is the strange work propounded to himself by a Christian prelate in a heathen colony; and we recommend the spectacle to those who listen to appeals for an indiscriminate augmentation of colonial and missionary lord bishops. We feel no alarm for the result to the Bible; but we do not feel the same confidence in reference to the National Church of England.

BURNING OF A PETROLEUM SHIP FROM MONTREAL.

(*From the London Times, Oct. 27.*)

In the course of Thursday evening a telegram was received in Liverpool from the Bidston telegraph station, on the Holyhead line, announcing that a large ship was in the Queen's Channel (one of the main entrances to the Mersey) dismasted, and consequently in a very dangerous predicament. In confirmation of this intelligence, a telegraph was soon afterwards received, stating that rockets were being fired from the Formby Lighthouse at the mouth of the river. The Liverpool life-boats were at once launched, and proceeded, in tow of steam-tugs, to the spot indicated as being the place where the distressed ship lay. A diligent search was made, but no tidings were obtained of the vessel, and eventually the life-boats returned to Liverpool. The fate of the ship was on Friday morning, however, revealed in a very melancholy manner. A telegraphic message was received early in the day from Waterloo (a watering place a few miles from Liverpool, on the Lancashire coast), bringing intelligence that a large ship was on fire on Taylor's bank; and later information discovered that the ill-fated vessel was the *Hindoo*, Captain Murphy, which sailed from Montreal for Liverpool on the 17th September last. She is owned by Mr. W. J. Wilson, of Liverpool, and it is understood that she had a cargo of about 3,000 barrels of rock oil, or petroleum, from the Canadian springs. The vessel had encountered the heavy weather of the past few days, and had been disabled after working so far up the channel as the Bell buoy. Becoming unmanageable, the masts were cut away with the object of relieving her, and it was while in this position that she was observed from Bidston lighthouse and station. Notwithstanding the efforts of the crew to avoid that calamity, she was ultimately driven on shore on Taylor's bank, and while in that position, from some cause which has not been yet ascertained, a fire broke out on board. The crew had thus to contend against the two most fearful elements to the mariner—the raging of the storm, and the no less destructive element of the fire. The conflagration rapidly increased, and the crew were in an awful dilemma, death staring them in the face on every hand. The ship was breaking up and the cargo was being washed about, and the sea was covered with a layer of petroleum for some distance round her. The seamen made the best of their way to the shore; but five men lost lives their lives in the attempt to swim to land. Those who did succeed in reaching the shore did not escape without personal injuries, and several of the men sustained serious injuries by the washing about of portions of the wreck. Captain Murphy was most severely crushed about the body by portions of the wreck, and was also injured by the nauseous taste and smell of the petroleum. The fire spread with great rapidity, but did not long continue, for the heavy sea running at the time soon completed the destruction of the ship. She soon broke up into pieces, and in the course of the forenoon there was no indication that a ship had been there. This untoward event was, however, patent to every resident in Liverpool, for, although the place at which the fire occurred is about five miles distant, the town was filled with the disagreeable smell of the petroleum. Some persons had at first a difficulty in accounting for the stench; but when the wreck and the conflagration became known, the smell was traced to the *Hindoo* and her cargo.

The Canadian Post.

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Ten lines and under . . . . 75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line . . 8 "
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☞ Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, $5 per annum, $3 for Six Months. From Six to Ten lines, $8 per annum.

☞ Merchants and others can contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable Terms.

☞ Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.

☞ No casual advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected to pay quarterly.

☞ Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will not be responsible.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
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NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW SHAWLS,
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NEW HOODS, NEW SCARFS,

☞ *Just Received*, ☜

LOWER THAN AUCTION PRICES.

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For Dry Goods—B. & G.
Dr. F. Dellenbaugh.
Prospectus of the "New York Tribune" for 1863.
Prospectus of the "New York Ledger" for 1863.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals, the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and Subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.
3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.
4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

☞ We wish our readers in the several villages of the County of Victoria would lend us their aid in making our paper a medium of general intelligence. In almost every neighbourhood something of interest occurs worthy of a place in the local columns of a County paper, and we would feel much obliged to have such incidents forwarded to us by our readers. It cannot be expected that we can hear of everything worthy of publication. Will our friends assist us in this way, and help us to make the *Post* the paper of the County?

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.
THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1862.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

AFTER a long continuance of inactivity, the belligerents on the Potomac have commenced fighting in earnest. Preparations having been made by General Burnside for attacking Fredericksburg, he opened fire on the evening of December the 11th. The effect of 176 pieces must have been awful. No doubt there has been much wanton destruction of private property; but the Federals allege, that as the Southerners used the buildings as means of defence, it was necessary to destroy them. Three attempts to cross the river were repulsed with great loss, and it was only on the fourth attempt that the Federal army was able to maintain a footing on the south side of the river. The anticipated battle commenced on the morning of Saturday last. General Franklin succeeded in driving the forces opposed to him more than a mile; but the main Federal army was repulsed with great loss, and retreated in disorder. Both armies were so exhausted that they only continued fighting with artillery at long range. As the Southern army numbers nearly 200,000 men and is strongly entrenched, the issue of the present series of engagements is very doubtful. It is probable, in the event of the South being defeated in a general engagement, that the remains of the army will try and make good its escape to Richmond, where it will go into winter quarters: in the event of the Northern army being thoroughly defeated, there will be an inglorious retreat to Washington; and the Democratic party, being ascendant, will demand the overthrow of the Lincoln Administration, and, on the orginzation of a new Cabinet, overtures of peace will be made to the Southern Confederacy.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

IN resuming our review of President Lincoln's annual Message, we will more particularly notice his remarks on the possibility, *versus* the impossibility, of Disunion and "Compensated Emancipation."

He states, correctly, that Slavery was the original cause of the rebellion: one section of the country believes it right and ought to be extended, the other section takes the opposite view. Thus he ignores the idea, which is now apparent, that the rebellious States are determined on a separation, and that till within a few months past there was no word in the North about Slavery—the only cry being "The Union Forever." But the Washington Cabinet having discovered that the subjugation of the South by sheer force was a greater task than they anticipated, now employ the proclamation of freedom to the slaves as a lever in overthrowing the Southern Confederacy, by instigating a general uprising of the slaves, thereby paralyzing the efforts of the South, and also opening a door of access to European sympathy. Such, we believe, are the main reasons for the President's celebrated proclamation of the 22nd day of September last. In discussing the difficulties attending separation, he notices the supposed effect of it on slavery. He states that the foreign slave trade would be revived in one section, and that the other would discard the fugitive slave law. His reasoning on this point is neither supported by history nor sound judgment. That the Northern States will refuse to recognize their obligations to return fugitive slaves may be correct, and if they do, so much the worse for slavery; but that the South can maintain their independence, and be recognized by the Great Powers of Europe, while at the same time they import slaves from Africa, is an impossibility. Great Britain, after having for years used her power in suppressing the slave trade, even when the whole States of America were opposed to her, will not now permit a *few* of those States to carry on this nefarious trade; nor will she ever recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy without some definite understanding on the slave trade question. By a joint union on the part of Great Britain, France and the Northern States, to destroy the slave trade, and with the fugitive slave law abolished, the doom of slavery would be sealed. From these facts, it is demonstrated that a separation of the South from the North would pave the way to the abolition of slavery.

He then considers the difficulties of separation in their physical and commercial aspects. The contiguity of the States, and in some places no definite line of demarkation, seem inseparable barriers in the eyes of the President. He also argues on the absurd hypothesis, that it is easier to make commercial treaties and to settle disputes when nominally under one government, than as aliens. He asks: "Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends?" As the present rebellion proves, it is no guarantee of friendship to be nominally under one government when interests are antagonistic; and it is evident, owing to the law and honor of nations, that treaties would be more rigidly observed between distinct nations, than among States who were in reality at enmity and only united in name.

He then recommends the following articles to the consideration of the Senate and House of Representatives—

Article —.—Every state wherein slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States as follows, to wit:—

The President of the United States shall deliver to every such state bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of ——, for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States; said bonds to be delivered to such state by instalments, or in one parcel at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time within such state; and interest shall begin to run on any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid, and afterwards. Any state having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

Article —.—All slaves who have enjoyed actual freedom, by the chances of the war at any time, before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for states adopting abolishment of slavery—but in such a way that no slave will be twice accounted for.

Article —.—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

In taking up the first article, he chiefly dwells on the benefits of gradual emancipation, thereby censuring his own proclamation that all slaves in States in rebellion on the 1st of January, would then be free. As all the slave States are in rebellion, that proclamation would necessarily affect the whole of them. He also admits that the slaves are "property acquired by descent, or by purchase, and therefore that the liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property," and that the loss should be equally felt by North and South. Instead of his proclamation of the 22nd September, had he enunciated this principle then, and not been forced to admit it now, he would have commanded the respect of the nations of the world. It is not to be overlooked, that by the wording of the first article no State is bound to abolish slavery, or to accept the offer of compensation—it is merely optional, and in reality only suggests a mode of emancipation. The present impracticability of the second article is so great, that the President only makes the barest allusion to it, showing the difficulty of returning to bondage those who, by the chances of war, are already free. In noticing the third article, he advocates the advantage of colonizing the colored people in countries out of the United States. In allusion to the consequence of these articles, and in conclusion, he adds—

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor will the war nor proceedings under the proclamation of September 22nd, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan.

* * * * * *

The plan is proposed as permanent, constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the states. The requisite three-fourths of the states will necessarily include seven of the slave states. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day, upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union forever!

* * * * * *

Fellow citizens:—We cannot escape history. We, of this Congress, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down to honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this we do know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth. Other means may succeed. This could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, Dec. 1.

Since writing the foregoing, we find that the following resolutions, to lie over for future consideration, were tabled in Congress by a vote of 94 against 45—

Resolved,—By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the proclamation of the President, of the 22nd day of September, 1862, is not warranted by the Constitution.

Resolved,—That the notice of emancipation, as indicated in the proclamation, is not calculated to hasten the restoration of peace—is not well chosen as a war measure—and is an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of a free government.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Carried by a vote of 94 against 45.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE GRUMBLER—Toronto, Sat. Dec. 6, 1862. $1.00 per annum.

The first number of this spirited publication has made its appearance, and has been hailed with delight by all who formerly had the pleasure of its acquaintance. It resumes its position in its own peculiar field of literature with renewed energy and freshness. Compared with other American publications of the same kind, it is very superior. Its vivacity, wit and freshness, commend it to all. Its motto is very appropriate to the character of the work—

"If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it;
A chield's amang you taking notes,
And faith he'll prent it."

THE BRITISH AMERICAN JOURNAL for November 1862. Published by John Lovell, Montreal; $3.00

We have always recommended this publication to our medical friends, and in bringing this number before their notice, would renew the expression of our conviction that the work should be subscribed for and supported by every medical gentleman in Canada.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER—Published by Robert Bonner, New York; $2.00 per annum.

To praise this paper, which stands unrivalled for popularity, would be superfluous. We refer to its Prospectus for 1863, which will be found in another page. From it our readers will learn that though other papers have advanced in price, the *Ledger* continues to be published at the same price; and its list of contributors will secure a continuance of the consummate ability with which it has been conducted heretofore.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM for Dec. 1862. Edited by Grace Greenwood. Published by Leander K. Lippincott, Philadelphia; 50 cents per annum.

This number completes the ninth number of this excellent work. It is exclusively devoted to the instruction and entertainment of children, and may be read with interest by those who would not wish to be called children. Its clubbing rates are: 5 copies for $2.00, and 22 copies for $8.00. Cannot some person be found to undertake the getting up of a club for 1863?

MARKETS.

TORONTO, Dec. 15, 1862.

Fall Wheat	.85 to	.92
Spring Wheat	.75 to	.83
Barley	.85 to	.87
Rye	.56 to	.60
Oats	.40 to	.43
Peas	.50 to	.53
Potatoes per bushel	.45 to	.50
Apples per barrel	.70 to	1.05
Turnips per bushel	.20 to	.20
Butter per lb, fresh	.15 to	.16
" " packed tub		.12½
Eggs per doz	.10 to	.15
Chickens, per pair	0.20 to	0.35
Ducks	0.30 to	0.45
Geese, each	0.25 to	0.40
Turkeys, each	0.35 to	0.70
Pork per cwt	2.15 to	3.50
Hay, per Ton	20.00 to	0.00
Straw, per Ton	13.00 to	0.00

MONTREAL, Dec. 13, 1862.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings	2.65 to	2.80
" Fine	3.60	3.80
" Supf, No. 2	4.10	4.30
" " No. 1	4.25	4.35
" Fancy	4.60	4.65
" Extra	4.85	4.95
" Supr extra	5.15	5.20
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	4.50	0.00
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C. Spring	0.92	0.94
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	10.50	11.00
" Prime Mess 8.00 to 8.50, Prime	8.00	8.50
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.10	.12
" Fine and choice dairy	.14	.15
Tallow, per lb	.8¼	.09
Ashes—Pots, 6.70 to 6.75; Pearls, 112lb		6.40

JOHN DOUGALL & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
270 St. Paul Street,
(Successors in the Produce Business to J. Dougall).

THE MAYORALTY.—It is understood that Mr. Keenan will be re-elected as Mayor, as he has signified his willingness to serve if such is the desire of the electors. There is no likelihood of any opposition.

☞ We draw attention to the shipping mark (B & G) now used by Messrs. Broughall & Gimson, in order that their establishment may be more easily found. Note their advertising corner.

NATIVE TALENT APPRECIATED.—Some of our readers will remember Mr. Brown (and Miss Marsh), who gave a comical entertainment here a short time ago. We have been favored by a correspondent with the following conversation between two "colored" gentlemen of ——, to which place he has since been:

SAMBO, loq.—"You nigger, dar! Whar's Massa Brown?"
CÆSAR, —"Good morning, sar! Him's leff de town."
SAMBO, —"Well, den, it is a precious bore
My Dinah did not see him, for
He kep de fun a-flyin',
And de folkses round a-dyin'
Wid laughter. Den his grimaces!
Golly! him can make faces:
You'd tink no face ob any man
Could change itself as his face can.
Den him act de Yankee Farmer,
A-talkin' ob his lubly charmer,
An' de way dey got molasses
Rubbed all ober dere two faces;
Dey de way him went to court her,
An' de farin' dress him bought her;
An' de way she called him Prospy,
Dere, poor ting, she died ob dropsy.
Den him sing ob Barnum's Show,
An' de way de babies go;
Mulin', pulin', cryin', squallin',—
All de ladies' pet-names callin',
An' wonderin' how, wid squalls like dat,
Babies ebber could grow fat.
Den him acts de Billy Barlow,
An' brings in folkses we all know,
An' gibes to each one's ribs a poke;
While dey, poor men, can't see de joke,
An' sit quite still dere, nebber seemin'
To understand why folks are screamin';
An' laughin' on, until each side aches.
Ebbery time a clebber hit takes.
Den him's wife, to close de scene,
Sings dat song about de Queen."
CÆSAR, —"Now, Sambo, dat you hab got thro',
I'll say I 'preciate him, too."

Correspondence.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions.

No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To save disappointment, all letters should be prepaid, as no unpaid letters are taken from the Post-Office.

THE REEVE OF MARIPOSA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

SIR,—I am an inquisitive man, and the bump indicating curiosity is largely developed in my cranium. While passing a sleepless portion of the night lately, my mind fell into its usual train of inquisitiveness, which, in a confidential way, I might mention to you is more prone to inquiry into other people's business, sayings and doings, than my own. Whether this is altogether as it should be, I will defer giving an opinion upon at present, and will confine myself to the object which, at the time mentioned, became the centre round which my inquisitive thoughts revolved. My cogitations naturally resolved themselves into questions, which questions I venture to ask a place for, in the hope that some reader, well up in the sayings and doings of Mr. Hodgson, Reeve of Mariposa, will have the kindness to answer through the medium of your next issue:—

1st. *How* was Mr. Hodgson elected to the office of Reeve *in the first place*? Was it on the ground of personal merit, or *other ways*?

2nd. By *what means* has he retained possession of the office? Has it been by strict adherence to *principle*, or by the want of it?

3rd, and lastly. Has his votes and *statements* been of a kind and nature to stand the test of a keen but fair scrutiny?

Nor more at present from your friend,

CURIOUS TOBY.

Mariposa, Dec. 15, 1862.

CANADA.

FIRE AT NEWMARKET.—A destructive fire took place at Newmarket on the 8th: the loss is stated to reach $30,000.

The injurious influence of the war upon Canadian interests is strikingly shown by this, that the Grand Trunk has lost, since the commencement of this year, the sum of $21,954, in consequence of the high rate of exchange and the premium on gold in New York.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR BRANTFORD.—The *Expositor* says, that as Bartholomew Connel was proceeding on the road between Brantford and Shipman's Corners, four men attacked him, knocking him down with a fence rail, stabbing him in several places, and taking from his person the sum of fifteen dollars.

AVALANCHE.—An avalanche of snow occurred on Sunday at Dimond Harbour; the rear walls of two houses were driven in by the immense pressure against them, and completely destroyed. A woman named Brown, who resided in one of the houses, was buried in the snow for about three quarters of an hour, but was rescued without any serious injury.—*Quebec Mercury*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COUNTERFEITS.—The public is cautioned against certain photographed Bank of British North America bills, issued from the Hamilton branch. A gentleman of this city is in possession of a $5 of this class, which he received among other bills. They are, however, easily detected, the tint being poor, and the paper also of miserable texture.—*Free Press.*

A NEW STATION MASTER AT PORT HOPE.—We have to announce that Mr. James McNairn, late Station Master at Whitby, who has been selected to succeed Mr. Birmingham as Grand Trunk Station Master at Port Hope, has arrived and entered upon his duties. Before leaving Whitby, Mr. McNairn was complimented by a supper, with a number of his friends—a compliment which, from our acquaintance with him, we are sure he deserved.—*Guide*.

APPARENTLY A SWINDLE.—The Simcoe (Norfolk) *Canadian* says—"An Insurance Company, styling itself the 'British Farmer's Union, of Brantford,' has for the last year or two been driving a considerable business in this county. When called upon in the early part of September last, by Mr. Wm. York, of this town, to make good $10 loss he sustained when the old barn in possession of Mr. Chas. Fuller was burned, Mr. York was coolly told he had better [illegible] in some other safe company, as the British Farmer's Union could not raise money enough to pay even a $10 loss. Since Mr. York insured in this Company, he has paid over $8 in cash, and the Company now holds his note for $24. The whole affair, to us looks marvellously like a swindle."

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT MONTREAL.

(*From the Montreal Herald.*)

A most horrible accident occurred in this city (Montreal) on Wednesday. A man named John Carson, employed in Mr. Andrew Hood's soap and candle manufactory for the last eight years, was, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, attending to the lye vat, after which he sat down on a soap box to rest himself for a few minutes. He appears to have dozed off here, for shortly after, one of the men called him from another part of the building, when he jumped up suddenly and started off, thinking probably that it was his master who called him, as he answered "Sir" when called. Instead of going between the vats, horrible to relate, he ran against the lye vat, and fell headlong into it. The lye was about five feet deep at the time. At a distance of about seven or eight feet from the spot was one of the workmen, named Ricard, who, although he had a candle in his hand, could not give the unfortunate man the benefit of it, the great steam from the boiling lye preventing the light from being seen. Ricard, however, heard the splash and immediately rushed up. After a great deal of exertion he succeeded in seizing hold of Carson, and with a desperate effort he dragged him out. The task was not one very easily effected, as Carson was a very heavy man. Mr. Hood and the other men did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the young man, until the arrival of Dr. Reddy, who attended him until death came to his relief at half-past nine the same evening. He was perfectly conscious from the time of the accident until his death, but his sufferings were frightful, in fact no words could describe the agony he must have endured. He was literally boiled to death. He was a native of Sligo, and was only twenty-eight years of age. He was unmarried, but leaves a mother and sisters in this city, to mourn his dreadful end.

THE SLANDERS AGAINST CAPTAIN DE MONTENACH.

Among military circles, and the higher classes of society, the slanders published in the *Commercial Advertiser* against Captain De Montenach—the retractation of them in his following issue by the editor—and the general belief that they were based on the information of an officer or officers high in rank in the Active Force of Montreal, have caused considerable excitement. We have been at some pains to ascertain the exact state of matters, and our readers may rely upon the substantial truth of what follows:—Simultaneously with the appearance of Captain De Montenach's letter in the *Commercial Advertiser* and the apology of its editor, the Captain consulted with his friends as to what further steps he should take in the premises. He was advised to apply to the editor of the paper in which the slanders appeared for the name of the person who had imposed upon him, and after some hesitation it was given. We regret to say it was that of Colonel Dyde, the Commandant of the Active Force. Still acting under advice, Captain De Montenach, through his friend, informed Colonel Dyde of this communication, and after twenty-four hours delay, received a reply. It was to the effect that he, Colonel Dyde, had in private conversation made certain statements about Captain De Mountenach based upon public rumor, and upon what had fallen at a meeting of officers of the Active Force at which he had been present the evening previous. Among other things Colonel Dyde admitted having said that Captain De Montenach sold out from the 15th regiment at the time of the Crimean war, but denied that he insinuated anything against his lineage, or spoke of his being a descendant of the effeminate and effete French noblesse. Colonel Dyde, as we are informed, declared he said very little, the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* asserts he said too much. The settlement of this is between them. The *Advertiser* has apologised for and retracted the statement it made; and Colonel Dyde has also expressed his regret at having mentioned what was not the case from common report. But Captain De Montenach's friends have advised him, and the step has been taken to submit the whole correspondence to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and demand a Court of Enquiry. The Captain does this as a civilian, and we believe according to the rules of the service is entitled to the enquiry against an officer even for using ungentlemanly expressions. It is not necessary to say a word on the one side or the other until the result is known. There are three fundamental rules of the service, which, it is said, no one dare transgress without being either marked or severely punished. First: Never to communicate information of any kind touching military matters to a civilian. Second: Never to dispute the orders, or call in question the judgment of a superior officer, and Third: In all matters affecting the character of a subaltern as an officer and gentleman, to communicate at once the facts to head quarters. It is alleged that Colonel Dyde has transgressed all the above rules. The feeling is very strong, especially among the French Companies of the Active Force, who conceive their nationalities to have been insulted by the remarks of the *Advertiser*, though Colonel Dyde disclaims having any connection with that part of the article.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING OPERATION IN BUFFALO—A BANKER LOSES NEARLY $10,000.

We hear of a financial transaction at Buffalo, which has not yet appeared in print, which exhibits an amount of coolness which we have never known equalled. As the story goes, a rough looking man, dressed like a farmer, appeared a few mornings since at a banking office in Buffalo, and stated that he had lately been over in Canada to purchase a lot of cattle, but found the prices so high, that he concluded not to purchase. He had a lot of Canada currency, and he heard that there was eight or ten per cent premium on Canada money in Buffalo. It was true, he would like to dispose of what he had by him. The banker said there was a *slight* premium on Canada currency, and he would pay twelve per cent. for what the cattle buyer had. The farmer replied that he was biting rather sharp for his money, and he 'guessed' he had better go out and see if he could not sell his money at better rates. The banker said, as the man was going, that he might look around, but he would pay him as much as any one, and the unsophisticated farmer departed. He soon returned, and stated that he had been offered fifteen per cent. premium on his pile of $8,000, but as he had offered it to them first, he had brought it back. 'Well,' said the banker, 'I will give you sixteen per cent advance for your money.' The bargain was soon concluded, and the banker counted out $9,280 for the $8,000, which appeared to be a new issue on an interior Canadian bank. The pretended drover, who was a sharper in disguise, left with his 'pile,' and the unfortunate banker soon found that he had been duped, and that the whole $8,000 were in neatly executed counterfeits, and that he had been the victim of a huge swindle.—*Globe*.

ROWDYISM IN BRANTFORD.—A most scandalous outrage was committed in this place by a number of young men on Wednesday night or Thursday morning last. They amused themselves with tearing down signs, breaking street lamps, cutting open sacks of salt, and smashing the windows of private houses. The cause of this unparalleled conduct may be readily divined—whisky. The whole community is indignant at this wanton destruction of private property. It is said the parties are known, but, as they have left town, none of them have been arrested.—*Brantford Expositor*.

LATEST NEWS.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE OF WALES.

THE THRONE OF GREECE.

New York, Dec. 10.—The steamship Hansa, from Bremen on the 23rd, via Southampton on the 26th Nov., arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. Her news is mostly anticipated.

The Prince of Wales is to be married in April next.

Cotton is being extensively cultivated in Barbary.

La Patrie says that Russia has virtually intimated to England and France that she will not be prepared to recognize Prince Alfred as King of Greece.

The London *Times* thinks that Prince Nicholas, the youngest son of the King of Sweden, will be elected to the Greek throne.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG—TERRIFIC FIRING.

THE THREE REPULSES.

THE CITY ON FIRE.

CAPTURE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 11, 9 A. M.

Everything last night was bustle and activity, as to-day was the time fixed for crossing the river. During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river, and the artillery of 143 pieces placed in position opposite the city. At five o'clock this morning the rebels fired two signal guns, and during the latter part of the night rockets were frequently seen to ascend within their lines. At five o'clock the construction of three bridges in front of the city was commenced. When the bridges were about half completed, the enemy opened a murderous fire of infantry from the houses on the river bank. Up to this time not a shot had been fired from our side. The engineers were driven from the bridges, and several killed and wounded.

At six o'clock Gen. Burnside ordered all the guns to be opened on the city. The cannonade, which was continued up to the present time, is terrible. The city is on fire, and its destruction is certain. The enemy, about seven o'clock this morning, opened with their heavy guns from their works, but so far have done no serious injury.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 11, Evening.

But little firing took place between one and three o'clock, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They then numbered 176 guns. At a given signal, all the guns opened on the city. The fire was terrible, but the rebel sharp-shooters could not be driven from their hiding places. The shot and shell went crashing through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire, causing a dense smoke, which, together with the explosion of so large a quantity of powder, almost hid the city from view.

It soon became evident that the bridges could not be built except by a bold dash. Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats. The order was no sooner given than hundreds of braves stepped forward; but all could not go. About 1,000 were selected. They were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect storm of iron hail on the opposite bank. They reached the opposite shore, but not without loss. With fixed bayonets, they rushed upon the enemy, killing several, and taking 101 prisoners, who were safely landed on this side.

At half-past four two bridges were finished opposite the city, when the troops immediately began to cross over. The enemy were soon driven from the city back to their line of works.

The two bridges in front of General Franklin's corps were successfully laid early in the day, but his troops did not cross until the two upper ones were ready.

A sufficient force is now on the opposite side of the river to resist any attack that is likely to be made.

Headquarters, opposite Fredericksburg, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.

Between 4 and 5 this morning, the pontoon train in charge of the 17th and 50th N. Y. Engineers, and under command of Gen. Woodbury, proceeded to the river bank, where an attempt was made to throw three bridges across the river, one at the point where the railroad bridge formerly crossed, and two more opposite the city, but nearer Falmouth.

A dull haze so obscured the movement, that for a time it was not discovered by the rebel pickets. The pontooners had succeeded in partially constructing the bridges, when the rebels suddenly opened a very brisk and deadly fire of musketry from along the banks of the river and the windows of the houses, compelling a cessation of the work. Some of our men were shot midway in the stream, and falling overboard from the boats, floated down the river.

About ten o'clock the engineers were formed for a third attempt to construct the bridge. The 8th Connecticut, under Mat Ward, was lying at this time near the river bank in support of one of our batteries. After the previous ineffectual attempt on the part of the engineers to cross, a party of 80 men of the regiment under Capt. Marsh volunteered to assist in this new endeavor to finish the bridge, and once more the column with this reinforcement started down the river under the direction of Gen. Woodbury.

They seized the planks, and carried out some dozen to the end of the string of boats, placed a part of them, and were then compelled to retire under a very galling fire from the rebel sharp-shooters, who were ensconced securely in rifle pits, below the range of the artillery, and within 15 or 20 feet of the river edge.

Two of the 8th were wounded in this attempt, and the engineers suffered severely.

The movement being thus interrupted, the whole party were ordered back to their original position.

At 11 o'clock it was discovered that one of the houses was on fire. The flames, which commenced in a westerly part of the city, soon spread, and Fredericksburg is now enveloped in fire and smoke.

Acquia Creek, Midnight, Dec. 11.—Intelligence from the front to-night states that our forces have crossed the river, and are now in possession of Fredericksburg.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Friday morning, Dec. 12, 10 o'cl'k.

After occupying the river front of the city last night, we lost about 100 men in killed and wounded while driving the rebels through the city.

They fired on our men as they advanced through the streets, while secreted in and behind houses. Not much mercy was shown to those who were caught.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 12, Evening.

At 10 o'clock this morning the fog began to clear away, but before 11 o'clock the air was again thick, which continued until 2 o'clock, when it entirely disappeared. At a quarter past 2, the rebels opened with all their guns posted on the first range of hills. Their main fire was directed upon the city, which was filled with our troops. Those guns which were posted on the left of the ridge were opened on the large body of troops which crossed on the two lower bridges, and which had formed in line of battle and were moving obliquely down the river fronting the Massaponix. Although several of their shells exploded over our troops, none were injured.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, In the field, Dec. 13, 11 o'clock.

The great battle so long anticipated between the contending armies is now progressing.

The morning opened with a dense fog, which has not yet entirely disappeared.

The troops advanced to their work at ten minutes before 12, at a brisk run, the enemy's guns opening upon them a very rapid fire. When within musket range, at the base of the ridge, our troops were met by a terrible fire from rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stone wall and some houses on the right of the line. The concentrated fire of the rebel artillery and infantry which our men were forced to face, was too much for them, and the centre gave way in disorder; but afterwards they were rallied and brought back. From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on, and never ceased until after dark. Gen. Franklin, who commenced the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the rebels about one mile.

The enemy, occupying the woods and hills, had a much more advantageous position, but were driven back on their right a mile and a half.

Early in the day—about noon—Gen. Gibbon was relieved by Gen. Doubleday, and Gen. Mead by Gen. Stoneman. Afterwards Gen. Newton's division moved round to the support of the left, when the firing ceased for a short time, and broke out with greater fierceness in the centre, where our troops were exposed to a damaging fire from the enemy's earthworks on the hill.

Along the whole line the battle has been fierce all day, with great loss on both sides. To-night each army holds its first position, except a slight advance of our left.

Cannonading is still going on, and the musketry breaks out at intervals quite fiercely.

DOINGS OF THE "ALABAMA"—PURSUIT BY THE "SAN JACINTO"—ESCAPE FROM MARTINIQUE.

The schooner Alice from Point Petro, Gaudaloupe, arrived at this port this morning. She has on board the chief officer and the crew of the ship Levi Starbuck, Captain Mellen, from New Brunswick, bound to the Pacific. On November 2nd, in latitude 35° 30, longitude 66, the Levi Starbuck was captured by the Confederate steamer Alabama, Capt. Semmes, who, after taking all the clothing and nautical instruments from the Starbuck, set her on fire.

The Starbuck was only five days out when she was captured.

On November 8th, latitude 28° 30, longitude 58, the Alabama captured the ship T. B. Wales, of Boston, Captain Lincoln, bound from Calcutta to Boston, with a full cargo of saltpetre and gunnycloth. Captain Semmes, after taking the captain and crew of the T. B. Wales on board his own vessel, set the Wales on fire, and destroyed her. The T. B. Wales was 147 days out when she was captured.

The Alabama then proceeded to Martinique, arriving there at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th of November, and landed the captains and crews of the ships she had destroyed.

New York, Dec. 11.—The Alabama, until close upon the captured vessels, carried the American flag. The crews of the two vessels, except Captain Sinclair of the T. B. Wales, were kept in irons till they reached Martinique. Semmes said she was the twenty-third vessel he had burned. The second mate and eight of her crew joined the Alabama's crew, which now numbers 150.

Upon the arrival of the San Jacinto at Martinique, she furnished the brig Hammond, in port, with rockets, to be sent up when the Alabama was leaving port.

The San Jacinto also kept two armed boats plying about the harbor at night, but they did not observe her exit. The Alabama was furnished with a pilot by the French authorities, and was supposed to be piloted out by a channel unknown to the San Jacinto.

The Hammond was immediately seized by the French authorities, and was still in custody when the schooner Alice left.

The San Jacinto was three miles at sea, and only knew of the Alabama's escape when the Alice came out.

The cargo of the T. B. Wales was valued at $209,000.

The Alabama went to Martinique to receive coals from an English brig. The latter also brought her two Armstrong 100 pounders. The brig went off with the Alabama.

It was reported at St. Thomas that the Alabama had been piloted into the harbor of St. Johns, a few miles above, and was there taking in coal and guns. The intelligence was sent to the San Jacinto. Semmes boasted of having been at one time within 70 miles of Sandy Hook.

GENERAL BUTLER.

(*From the New-York World.*)

There are American journals so ignorant or so base as to praise the administration of Gen. Butler at New Orleans. The fact is, he not only disgraces the Union cause—he disgraces civilization and humanity itself. He would be without apologists in Algiers: he ought to be without eulogists in America. Silence concerning his abuses of power and malfeasances in office, his brutality, and the peculations at which he winks, if he does not share their profits, might be tolerated by the consciences of those who, hopeless of moving the mind of Mr. Lincoln, were unwilling to really obstruct the Government, or even seem to encourage disloyalty; but when that silence is misconstrued into approbation—when presses are found which, like most of our contemporaries in this city, actually praise Gen. Butler, dwell upon the cleverness of his rhetoric and the efficiency of his rule; which land the safe brutality of his intercourse with secessionists, as if that were the best means of bringing them to reason—when presses exist which have the effrontery, or the ignorance, to represent the number of those who have taken an enforced oath of allegiance as the number of those whose hearts have been constrained to loyalty, then silence becomes a lie. The truth concerning this basest and most unprincipled man should then be told, and his misconduct be denounced as it deserves, that the shame of the loyal millions, whose Government Mr. Lincoln has sent him to represent, may at least be undeserved.

We do not mean to deprecate the sharpness of Gen. Butler's pen, or the cleverness of his cunning mind. Pettifoggers have found themselves surpassed in their own arts; and thieves could teach Gen. McClellan nothing which he did not know. He has not been outwitted: so much, at least, may be said in his favor, but that is all—another syllable in his praise beyond that is false.

He has disgraced the army, for the army is honest; he has disgraced his Government, for his Government is yet great enough to be just; he has disgraced his country, for his name barbs the scorn of foreign enemies and justifies the severity of foreign friends; he has dishonored the chief magistrate, by prescribing him to ministers of the Gospel as the subject of their compulsory prayers; he has dishonored the North, by incarnating every mean and sordid characteristic which, falsely, southern passion has ascribed to northern phlegm—by [illegible]

rounding himself with men whose ill-gotten gains, making dishonesty and loyalty profitable, cause disloyal honesty to seem respectable by comparison; he has disgraced his sex, for not even women have been exempt from his cruelty, but like men have been made to suffer as traitors for the self-respect of their intercourse with him as women; and, if it is possible, he has disgraced himself, for the most subvervient tool of southern men, and obsequious lauder of southern institutions, has become their most assiduous enemy, seeking a place for the heel of power where once he looked only to lick the spittle of servility.

New York, 13th.—The total amount raised in this city to date, for the Lancashire (England) operatives, is $162,000.

The Duke and Duchess of Atholl are among the guests of the Emperor and Empress of the French, at Compiegne.

Mr. Samuel Smith, a large farmer in Goole, shot a much-attached servant during a scuffle on Saturday, which took place on the servant trying to take a gun from the farmer while in a state of *delerium tremens*.

On Wednesday morning, as Mr. John Ackerson Erredge, editor of the Brighton *Observer*, was talking with the proprietor of that journal in the office, he fell suddenly, and in the course of two or three minutes expired.

Sudden Death in the Hunting-Field.—On Monday, at about two o'clock, Mr. Mills, M.P. for Trotness, while hunting with Lord Dacre's hounds, suddenly fell from his horse in an apopleptic fit, and expired.

Destitution in Newfoundland.—From St. John's papers we learn that destitution in all its fearful forms exists to an alarming extent among the operative population at the present moment, and gloomy apprehensions are entertained that a winter of severe suffering will be experienced by a large number of the people. Already is the office of the Poor Commissioner in St. John's besieged daily by famishing applicants for food—by able men, who have no employment and no means of procuring bread—by mothers, whose helpless young are pining from absolute want—by many who never before applied for pauper relief.

Dreadful Murder in Japan.—Advices received from Japan announces the perpetration of a dreadful political murder. A lady and three gentlemen, while riding on the high road, were attacked by a Dalmio with a retinue of 300 men. Mr. Charles Lennox Richardson, of Shanghai, one of the party, was murdered in cold blood; the rest escaped. The vengeance of the foreign Powers for this act had been averted by the British Minister, whose interference has incurred the indignation of the Europian residents.

Ascent of Vesuvius by the Princess Royal.—The Princess of Prussia made her late ascent of Vesuvius on foot, scrambling, slipping and struggling with her companions. After remaining about half an hour the royal party began to descend, ancle deep in fine ashes, sliding, involuntary running, the only difficulty being to keep themselves from rolling to the bottom. One gentleman broke the scabbard of his sword, and the Princess found herself almost bootless.

Cure for Hydrophobia.—The last number of the *Braithwaite* says:—A shepherd in Germany states that for a period of fifty years he has been applying hydrochloric acid with complete success to the wounds recently inflicted by the bite of animals laboring under hydrophobia. The wound should first be well washed with tepid water, and the place then painted with the acid.

Mrs. Sarah Richards, the packer in Dr. Brandeth's factory at Sing Sing, New York, has made an affidavit that since she has occupied that position she has packed 27,000,000 boxes of Brandeth's Pills. These Pill have been made in the United States for thirty years. A vast amount of physicing must have been accomplished by the boluses of Brandeth. An analysis of those pills show that they are manufactured from common brown soap and aloes!

The Paradise of Servant 'Gals.'—All women may be classified as either useful or ornamental, or both useful and ornamental, or neither. Now, your average colonist wants a useful wife, a comfort and a support, not a burden and a hinderance in life. Accordingly, an active servant girl, handsome or ugly, has no difficulty in getting a husband. She generally seems to come to the colony with—among other necessaries of life—a male cousin, who is delighted to sit in your kitchen and serve her for nothing, whilst she professes to serve you for some £30 or £40 a year. In due time, this cousin becomes her husband; she, then, as his helpmate, cooking, working, &c., starts for herself.—*Melbourne Letter*.

Forty Young Ladies Burned to Death.—The Memphis *Bulletin* says:—A gentleman of Memphis, who was in Jackson, Mississippi, at the time of the explosion, recently mentioned by telegraph, says it did not occur in the powder magazine, where several thousand pounds of powder were lying, but in the cartridge factory, situated near the magazine. The cause of the accident is not known. From sixty to one hundred girls were employed, but only a part of them were at work at the time. Flames succeeded the explosion, and, horrible to relate, it was impossible to render any aid to the sufferers. Shells burst, throwing pieces in every direction, rendering it difficult to go near the building. The firemen were utterly unable to quench the flames, and all had to stand still and witness the death of forty young girls, and the destruction of everything inflamable within reach of the fire.

A Ball Given by Thieves.—A Philadelphia paper records the following:—This is a wicked world! The sentiment is old, but good. Some of the avowed wicked mortals, in the form of thieves, assembled on Tuesday night last, at a ball at Sanson-street Hall. A Thieves Ball! Four hundred persons were in attendance. There was no redeeming feature to the ball. The men who whirled the women in the mazy dance would pick your pocket at the street corner. The women would entice you to a gambling house. Flashy jewelry was plenty, smiles were as cheap as brass earrings—white and golden beads glittered in head-dresses of painted participants. Mirth ruled the hour—such mirth as guilt can feel when it drowns recollection in a momentary pleasure. The faces that peered into the glasses were representatives of those in the "Rogues' Gallery" at the Central Station. And these men and these women called themselves "Farmers' Sons and Mercers' Daughters!" Honor, they say, exists among thieves, and the proceeds of the ball were understood to be for the benefit of a professional hero who had committed a robbery in Baltimore. What exemplary generosity! What an admirable gathering for the Quaker city in the year 1862!

MARRIED.

At Abden House, Edinburgh, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. John Nelson, Free West Church, Greenock, the Hon. George Brown, Toronto, Upper Canada, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Nelson, Esq., Publisher, Edinburgh.

[Paragraph Advertisements.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—*Falling of the Womb.*—During the early stages of gestation, many young married females are subject to a sinking of the womb, which causes them much trepidation and uneasiness. The Ointment will be found invaluable in these emergencies, as it entirely dispenses with the necessity of *pessaries* or mechanical agencies. The Pills will brace the enfeebled organs, strengthen the system, and secure the invalid from a future relapse. These medicines are valuable in all complaints incidental to the female sex. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and One Dollar per pot. 199

New Advertisements.

DR. FRED. DELLENBAUGH,

THE ORIGINAL

GERMAN PHYSICIAN,

Of Buffalo, N. Y.,

WHO established the first Botanic Practice in said city more than thirty years ago, and has devoted two-thirds of his time to Chronic diseases and general debility, will be in the following places in the months of

December 1862, and January 1863:

Peterboro'—Cassie's Hotel, Dec. 25th and 26th.
Lindsay—Fournier's Hotel, Dec. 27th and 29th.
Woodville—Ward's Hotel, Dec. 30th and 31st.
Port Hoover—January 1st and 2nd.

☞ Where he can be consulted on forms of Lingering diseases. Consultation and services free!

December 16, 1862. 180-td

The New-York Tribune.

1863.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first issued in 1841, now in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War for the Union, its circulation on this 6th of December, 1862, is as follows—

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Pre-eminently a journal of News and of Literature, the "Tribune" has political convictions, which are well characterised by the single word Republican. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the aristocrats and despots of the Old World, who fondly hail, in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart, the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be "one and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

The "Tribune" devotes attention, in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but, for the present, its energies and columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents follow every considerable army, and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust is soon to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the National arms and in the restoration of Peace and Thrift to our distracted, bleeding country. We believe that no way otherwise can a full or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the perusal of our columns; and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all friends of the National cause, which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers, compels us to increase the price of the "Tribune." Our terms are—

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	3 cents.
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues)	$8.00.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (104 issues)	$3.00
Two Copies, one year	5.00
Five Copies, one year	12.00
Ten Copies, one year	22.00

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty and over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy, one year (52 issues)	$2.00
Three Copies, one year	5.00
Five Copies, one year	8.00
Ten Copies, one year	15.00

Any larger number (addressed to names of subscribers), $1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies (to one address), one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To clubs of thirty, the Semi-Weekly Tribune will be sent. To clubs of fifty, the Daily Tribune will be sent, gratis. Address

THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

When drafts can be procured, it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should, in all cases, be plainly written.

Subscribers who send money by Express, must prepay the Express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, FOR 1863, will be ready about Christmas.

The New-York Ledger.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1863.

Now is the Time to Subscribe!

OUR TERMS:

THE increase in the price of paper will make a difference of tens of thousands of dollars to us yearly; but we shall not increase the price of the "Ledger,"—*that* shall remain as it is. We can afford it. The retail price will continue to be four cents; and our club terms will remain as they always have been. Our subscribers have stuck to us when paper was cheap, and we do not intend to increase our rates to them now when it is dear. "It is a poor rule that won't work both ways."

All our old contributors have been re-engaged for the ensuing year: our *corps* will be so large, and will embrace such a variety of eminent talent, that every department of literature will receive the particular attention of some one competent to do it ample and special justice; in fact, our contributors will send us from week to week much more matter than we can possibly use, so that we shall always have a fresh and superabundant supply from which to select the very best.

The "Ledger's" great success is owing to the fact, that we spare no expense in getting up the best family paper—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the "New-York Ledger" a position that no other literary paper has ever before attained.

The following are the names of some of our leading contributors for the new year—1863. What paper ever presented such an array of distinguished and popular names—

Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, William Cullan Byrant, John G. Saxe, Geo. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, Geo. D. Prentice, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Emerson Bennett, Illion Constellano, F. A. Durivage, William Ross Wallace, T. S. Arthur, P. Hamilton Myers, Col. Walter B. Dunlap, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Southworth, Fanny Fern, Anna Cora Ritchie, Alice Cary, Mary Forrest, Miss E. A. Dupuy, Mary Stanley Gibson, Caroline Chesebro, Ethel Lynn, Mrs. Estelle Anna Lewis, Amy Randolph, and many clergymen, professors in colleges, statesmen, and other eminent writers residing in different parts of the Union.

OUR TERMS:

Single copies, Two Dollars per annum; Two copies, Three Dollars; Four copies, Six Dollars; Eight copies, Twelve Dollars. Postmasters and others who get up clubs, can afterwards add single copies at One Dollar and Fifty Cents. The party who sends us Twelve Dollars for a club of eight copies (all sent at one time), will be entitled to a copy *free*. Terms invariably in advance. No subscription taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty-five cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

☞ We employ no travelling agents! Address all communications to

ROBERT BONNER, Publisher,
No. 40, Park Row, New-York.

160

COAL OIL!

A Large quantity has just been received at

DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S,

which was purchased before the late rise in prices, and can be sold cheap for cash.

WEST END OF KEENAN'S BLOCK.

REMOVAL!

J. ANDERSON begs to intimate that he has Removed his FURNITURE WAREROOM to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Berry, Harnessmaker, directly

OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
Kent Street,

where he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Plain and Ornamental FURNITURE, from the latest patterns and of the very best material, at prices greatly reduced, to suit the times.

All orders will receive immediate attention.

A great variety of CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS always on hand.

The UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT will be promptly attended to.

Parties requiring a HEARSE, can have one supplied on very reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Dec. 9, 1862. 179-tf

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Widow of the late JAMES GRIMES, of the Township of Mariposa, in the County of Victoria, hereby gives notice that, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, she intends to apply for an Act enabling her to sell certain Real Estate of her said late husband, for the payment of his debts and support of his family.

MARGARET GRIMES.

Mariposa, Oct. 18, 1862. 172-td

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterboro' and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalise a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the Towns of Peterboro' and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro' in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.

CHARLES PERRY,
Mayor of Peterboro'.

Peterboro', 30th Oct., 1862. 176-2m

Notice to School Teachers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of TEACHERS for the Lindsay District will be held at Lindsay, on Friday, the 19th day of December nex.

By order of the Board,
A. LACOURSE, Sec.

Lindsay, Oct. 4, 1862.

ROOM TO LET.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, in a Central part of the Town, to let; suitable for a professional gentleman. Immediate Entry can be had. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered. For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

Land for Sale!

70 ACRES East Half Lot 5, 11th Con. Harvey;
180 Acres (Broken), Lot 7, 10th Con. Harvey.

PORTAGE ROAD, ELDON—
80 Acres, part 25, North side.
30 „ part 49, South side,
60 „ part 50 and 51, South side.

Terms Liberal.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to
H. T. STRICKLAND, Peterboro'.

March 12, 1862. 140-6m

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to
JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

COLT STRAYED!

STRAYED from Lot 12, 7th Con. Fenelon, on or about the 20th August last, a Light BAY COLT, 2 year old, black mane and tail, hind feet white to fetlocks. Any party giving information to the owner that will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded.

LEVI CARL.

Fenelon, Oct. 14, 1862. 171-6

HORSE STRAYED.

STRAYED, on Lot No. 19, 8th Concession of Brock, in the beginning of August last, a BAY HORSE. If not owned and expenses paid in a reasonable time, it will be sold to pay expenses.

H. WOOD, Jr. 169-6

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 24, 3rd Con. of Fenelon,

A YOUNG MARE,

3 years old past, dark brown color, mane and tail black; a white star on the forehead, and white marks on the fetlocks.

Anyone bringing the same to the Subscriber will be rewarded.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON.

Fenelon, Oct. 11, 1862. 171-6

THE HAMILTON

"EVENING TIMES."

THE "TIMES" is issued every Evening, in time for the Mail Going West and the Great Western Railway, and contains all the

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES
From the Seat of War
ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS,
NEW YORK MARKETS,
And a Compendium of the
NEWS OF THE DAY,
Local and Provincial.

Enjoying a Circulation of more than double any other paper published West of Toronto, it affords an excellent medium for Advertising!

Terms for Advertising, Reasonable.

Subscription—$5 per annum in Advance!

The Weekly Times

Is issued every Friday Morning, and contains all the important News of the Day—Editorials, Tales, Miscellaneous Matter, Markets, &c. &c.—and is mailed to subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE!

☞ The Weekly Times is the cheapest and best Family Paper published in Canada.

Address all letters, postpaid, to

T. L. McINTOSH & CO.,
Publishers of the "Evening Times,"
Hamilton, C.W.

179

A SCHOOL FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.

The British American Commercial College,

CORNER OF KING AND TORONTO STREETS,

Next Door to the Post Office,

TORONTO, C.W.

THE design of this Institution is to impart to young men and ladies a thorough and practical business education. The course of instrustion includes Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Business Mathematics, and Business Penmanship, all of which branches are taught in the most thorough and scientific manner.

The Book-keeping Department is as complete and extensive as that of any Commercial College on the continent, embracing Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Manufacturing, Mining, Milling, Forwarding, Banking, Brokerage and Commission, Railroading, Steamboating, &c., &c., and is under the charge of Teachers selected for a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the duties of the Counting Room.

BATES' BRITISH AMERICAN SYSTEM OF RAPID WRITING will be taught by its author. This is the only system yet used by which all writing can be executed on one movement.

For Circular and specimens of Penmanship, address (enclosing stamp),

I. BATES, *Principal.*

TO TEACHERS.——A Series of Copy Books on the above system, by I. Bates and H. G. Strachan (Teacher of Penmanship in the Provincial Normal School) designed for the use of schools of Canada, is being engraved, and will be ready for use by the 1st of Dec.

178-tf BATES & STRACHAN.

Great Sacrifice OF FURNITURE!!!

OVER TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH

To be Disposed of Before Spring, at

H. C. RUSSELL'S

Extensive Furniture Warehouse, Walton Street, Port Hope.

AS the Subscriber intends entering into another business, he is determined to SELL OFF his Entire Stock at prices to suit everybody and the times.

As the Stock embraces everything in the line, from the most Elaborateiy-Carved and Highly-Finished down to the Commonest Kitchen Furniture, persons will find it a rare chance of getting First-Class Work at Low Prices.

Still Further Inducements! *The Subscriber will pay the freight on all purchases over* $20.00, to any Station on the P. H. L. & B. Railway.

December 1st, 1862. 178

FOR CHOICE WINES AND BRANDIES,
Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR GOOD GIN AND RUM,
Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR GOOD COMMON AND OLD RYE WHISKY,
Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES,
Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR COAL OIL AND COAL OIL LAMPS,
Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY,
Go to

DOBSON & NIBLOCK.

☞ *WEST END KEENAN'S BLOCK!* ☜

NEW IMPORTATIONS FOR 1862-3!

R. BUDGE & BROTHER

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND Friends, and the Public generally, that they are prepared to offer

GREATER BARGAINS

IN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

☞ *Than was ever offered in this part of Canada!* ☜

THE MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS

are stocked with the

NOVELTIES of the PRESENT SEASON!

which have been selected with great care in the European Markets, by one of the Firm, and will be made to measure in

THE LATEST FASHIONS,

and in their

USUAL SUPERIOR STYLES!

Prices for ordered suits are

EXTREMELY LOW AND MODERATE!

The best Canadian, English, and Scotch Tweed suits, from	$12 to $18 00
The best Baltic and Plain Beaver Surtout Overcoats	12 to 16 00
The best Silk-Mixed Fancy and Diagonal Tweed suits, from	18 to 25 00
The best Irish Freize and Elysian Inverness Wrappers	10 to 14 00
Beautifully-Fitting Peg-Top Pants (newest styles), from	5 to 6 50

Material and Workmanship Warranted!

☞Sales for Cash Only! No Second Price!

☞THOUSANDS of DOLLARS☜

WORTH OF THE BEST

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ever offered in Canada,

NOW SELLING AT PRIVATE SALE!

At Auction Prices,

At BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

300 OVERCOATS,
240 BUSINESS COATS,
100 SUNDAY COATS,
100 BOYS' COATS,
1,000 PAIR PANTS,
750 VESTS,

☞ *To be sold at Cost for Cash* ☜

At BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

Every garment they offer for sale is of their own manufacture, cut and made on the premises at their manufactory, and the workmanship is warranted, making it altogether the best Clothing Store in this part of Canada.

A choice assortment arriving every day: Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety; Hats, Caps, Shirts, Neckties, Gloves, Braces, Collars, Scarfs, Neckerchiefs, Socks, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ The Whole Stock will positively be sold at *Unprecedently Low Prices!*

☞ Persons buying Cloth from us will find

A MUCH BETTER ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM, at MUCH LOWER PRICES

AND CAN HAVE ANY GARMENT CUT OUT FREE OF CHARGE.

☞ *Remember the place—CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Kent Street.* ☜

Budge & Brother,

MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail.

LINDSAY, 1862.

LINDSAY CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Parsons, Chambers, & Switzer,

PURDY'S MILL (NEARLY OPPOSITE MOWREY'S FOUNDRY)

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGGONS, CUTTERS,
SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.

Horse Shoeing and Jobbing done on the shortest notice.

Lindsay, June, 1862. 154

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND CHEAPLY,

AT THE

"Canadian Post" Printing Office,

LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

The Proprietors having an entirely NEW STOCK of PRINTING MATERIAL, beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they are prepared to fill orders for every description of Printing with which they may be favored, on the *Shortest Notice* and at the *Lowest Rates.*

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BLANKS, REPORTS, &c.,
in the Best Style.

Board and Lodging.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a private family. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Lindsay, Dec. 1, 1862. 178

LIVERY STABLES,

EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

***** Terms liberal, to suit the times.**

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

JEWETT'S HOTEL,

William Street, Lindsay.

Good Stable and Shed attached, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

Free Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats.

Board, $1.00 per day.

Lindsay, June 4, 1862. 152-7m

HARRINGTON HOTEL,

QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ Charges Moderate.

A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,

Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*

TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,

Corner of Kent and William Sts.,

LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,

Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

*** Good Stabling.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL

(Late Hastings House),

By W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.

Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.

H. UINS, Proprietor.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,

John St., Port Hope, C.W.

THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, Proprietor.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,

King St. East, Toronto.

JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

ESAT MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 *per day.*

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a Half Hotel in Canada. 1-tf

Illustrated Catalogue

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

IN THE

LONDON

ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood.

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

ENCOURAGE

CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

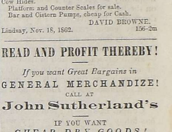
IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrees and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

Undertaking.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.

Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y



Stoves at Cost!

THE SUBSCRIBER having ENLARGED his Premises very considerably, is enabled to display a greater variety and better assortment of Stoves than has ever been brought to this place before, all of which have been selected from the best Iron Works in Canada. They have been bought low, and will be sold low to suit the hard times. A call will satisfy any intending purchaser of this fact. The Cooking Stoves are all of the

Latest Improved Styles!

Box and Parlor Stoves in great variety—fifty different sorts and sizes!

Cooking Stoves, from $12 to $28; Box Stoves, from $3 to $15; Parlor Stoves, from $5 to $10; all of which will be sold *at Cost for* Cash up to the 1st of February.

☞ *Please Call and Examine our Stock before Purchasing!* ☜

Stove Pipes, wholesale and retail, lower than was ever heard of in this part of the country before.

☞ The highest price paid for Sheep Skins and Cow Hides.

Platform and Counter Scales for sale.
Bar and Cistern Pumps, cheap for Cash.

DAVID BROWNE.

Lindsay, Nov. 18, 1862. 156-2m

READ AND PROFIT THEREBY!

If you want Great Bargains in

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE!

CALL AT

John Sutherland's

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP DRY GOODS!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP HARDWARE & CUTLERY!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP CROCKERY & GLASSWARE!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
Cheap GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP AND GOOD LIQUORS!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES!
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT
TO SELL ANY KIND OF PRODUCE!
Call at John Sutherland's,
Three Doors South of T. Fournier's Hotel, on the West side of William Street.

Lindsay, Nov. 1, 1862. 174

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
BETTER THAN
Experimental Science.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
Piles,	Stiff Joints,
Rheumatism,	Tetters,
Ringworm,	Ulcers,
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. 150

Farmers' Column.

YOUNG STOCK.

A great many really humane men are guilty of habitual cruelty without knowing it. They were brought up to believe that musty straw and cornfodder, poor hay and oats will do well enough for young stock, and "*keep them along*" through the winter. The mistake is not only cruelty to the stock, but unprofitable to the farmer. If "what ever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," whatever stock is worth raising, is worth raising well—worth developing to the greatest degree of perfection that good and abundant food, and constant attention can reach. A father who should think brand crackers and cheese perhaps sufficient food for his little son and heir, would not be long without the contempt of his neighbors; and yet he would be just as reasonable in his pursuit of results, as his neighbor who should think "anything good enough for young stock." A weakly calf or colt is always a stinted one, and what it does in that way its first two years, it pays of for life, it never regains. In our own experience we have never found any hay too good for young stock, and we should just about as soon think of going without our own coffee, as of permitting any one of them to go without a few oats or a handful of corn every day through the winter. Oats are unquestionably better than any other grain for young stock, as it is the production of muscle, and not the laying on of fat, the owner seeks. A dozen strong, healthy, well-fed calves are worth looking at in any man's barn, but the thin, pinched and suffering cripples which are too frequently to be seen nibbling at the lee side of a snow bank,—endeavoring to save that life which, if it does live, means, they would very soon decide was not worth saving so far as they were concerned—are always a reproach to the owner and an evidence that he is either knowingly or ignorantly, a cruel man.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

CURING PORK.

—A French chemist has lately asserted, that scurvy will never *live* from the use of saltpeter, since, unless saltpeter be used in the curing; that salt alone answers all the purposes, provided the animal first be entirely parted with before salting. He claims that the insertion of pork in pickle alone, is not sufficient, but that it should be rubbed thoroughly with dry salt after it had entirely parted with its animal heat, and then the fluid running from the meat should be poured off before packing the pork in a barrel. This should be done quickly, lest it should be at no unnecessary quantity of air, and some dry salt should occupy the space between the pieces, and then pickle, and but water, should be added. Great care must be taken to fill the barrel entirely full, so that no portion of the meat can at any time project above the surface of the fluid; if this occur, a change of flavor comes on, as is known to every rusty pork. The pickle of course must be a saturated solution of salt and water, that is, so strong that it is incapable of dissolving more salt. It must be remembered that cold water is capable of dissolving more salt than hot water.—*Working Farmer.*

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—A correspondent of the London *Builder* gives the following cure for a great and common evil:—"A smoky chimney and a scold are the two, or, at least, the worst evils of domestic life," says the old proverb, and to obviate the first evil, I propose to cure smoking in brain. Hence, Regent street and every part of the metropolis has in house tops bristling with pipes and all possible situations and contrivances, and found one simple plan everywhere succeeded, the secret being only to construct the throat of the chimney, or the part just above the fireplace, so small that a man or boy can hardly pass through it. Immediately above the throat, they should be enlarged to double in width, like a pouch, to the extent of about two feet in height, and then diminished again to the usual proportions. No doubt any that I ever constructed thus smoked.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—The famous Mexican Mustang Liniment, which has received such a high reputation for curing sprains and chilblains, is composed of petroleum, aqua ammonia, and brandy, mixed together in equal parts by measure. Refined petroleum is very excellent for mild chilblains without the mixture of any other ingredient, but the mixture with ammonia and brandy is more stimulating. It is applied by gentle rubbing. The injured hand slightly warmed before a fire, is the best application.

TO POLISH GLASS.—Cut some brown paper into very small bits, so as to go with ease into the decanters; then cut a few pieces of soap very small, and put some water, milk warm, into the decanters, upon the soap and paper; put in also a little pearlash; by well working this about in the decanter, it will take off the rust of the wine, and give the glass a fine polish.

Odds and Ends.

Love should be disinterested and uncalculating: that love which hath ends will have an end.

Nature teaches cheerfulness in the saddest models; she covers even forgotten graves with flowers.

It is not calculable what may be accomplished in every thing, by making modest beginnings and judicious perseverance.

Some one called Richard Steel the "wiest of mankind." He retrieved, by his generous qualities, "it would be a glorious world, if I were."

There is a very ugly and pernicious man in Essex, who works in his own field in the warmest months to save the expense of a scare-crow.

The supper is sheep's heads. One of the party is enthusiastic, and, as he throws down his knife and fork, exclaims—"Well, sheep's heads for ever, say I!" "There's equinx!" said Jerrold.

A biography of Robespierre, which appeared in an Irish paper, concludes in the following manner—"Thus expired this great man, at the age of 34 years, 3 months, and 3 days, leaving behind him but his brother, who was killed at the same time.

An old bachelor geologist was heard saying that every rock he was familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady who was present declared that she was a rock of which he was totally ignorant. "Name it, madame," cried Cœlebs, in a rage. "It is rock the cradle, sir," replied the lady, in a tone of contempt.

Robert Hall did not lose his power of retort even in madness. A hypocritical scoundrel, who had deceived him in pecuniary matters, in the madness, and said, in a whinning tone, "What brought you here, Mr. Hall?" Hall instantly recognized the man by his whine and his finger, and said, "What brought you, sir,—too much brass."

SPIRITUAL PHYSIOGNOMY.—A Boston paper publishes the following extraordinary announcement that he can take a picture containing a likeness of a person and of the spirit of whom there is no photograph or likeness in existence. He says that the effort is so exhaustive as not to be capable of its taking more than once or four a day. If he can do this he will have a rapid demand for portraits of the "spirit dead."

NO OBJECTION TO TEETH.—The landlord of a hotel at Brighton entered in angry mood the sleeping apartment of a boarder, and said, "Now, sir, I want you to pay your bill, and you must; I have asked repeatedly and you know well that I want the fluid running from the meat should be poured off before packing the pork in a barrel. This should be done quickly lest it should be at no unnecessary quantity of air, and some dry salt should occupy the space between the pieces, and then pickle, and but water, should be added. Great care must be taken to fill the barrel entirely full, so that no portion of the meat can at any time project above the surface of the fluid; if this occur, a change of flavor comes on, as is known to every rusty pork. The pickle of course must be a saturated solution of salt and water, that is, so strong that it is incapable of dissolving more salt. It must be remembered that cold water is capable of dissolving more salt than hot water.—*Working Farmer.*

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MODERN REFINEMENTS.—People don't laugh now a days—they "indulge in merriment." They don't say a thing is "promising," they "never cut any fool,—they "masticate" it. Nobody has a tooth pulled out—it is "extracted." No one has his feelings hurt—they are "lacerated." Young men do not go courting girls—they "pay young ladies attention." It is vulgar to ask any one—you must only "make a call." Of course you would not think of going to bed—you would "retire to rest." Nobody can build a house—you would "erect" it. One would imagine that the word 'shop' had become more contemptible, but had been discovered not to belong to the English language. Now-a-days all the shops are "warehouses," or "bazaars." You will hardly find a person who has the hardihood to call himself a shopkeeper—they are all "merchants." Workpeople are "employes," ten meetings are "services," and singers "artists."

'Oh, you don't know what multitude and embulishing, eh!' said a muscle bound man, to a lean, tall, gaunt, replied a wit, 'im I do. Musical enthusiasm is like turtle soup; for every gallon of real there are twenty gallons of water, and calves' heads in proportion.'

A Young lady of eighteen was engaged to be married to a gentleman of thirty-six. Her mother having noticed the young sparks for some time, inquired the reason? 'Oh, dear mamma,' replied the young lady, 'I prefer a husband who will husband being twice my age.' 'That's very true; but he's only thirty-six.' 'He's only thirty-six, mamma, but he will be seven when I'm sixty——.' 'Well? Oh, dear! why, then he'll be *a hundred and twenty!*'

WAITER.—An editor who, according to his correspondents, is "an old man, very ready to assist the injured and oppressed, and use his 'powerful influence' to suppress every evil and encourage every good," sends a newspaper correspondent, who does not want a corner for his effusions, or who does not want to be bothered by reasoning on the valuable space.—A gentleman who is proposing a toast, does not wish the author and his toast to be better or more indelicate.—A church clergyman who does not divide his sermon into three parts.—A policeman who does not like the new "Act to remember woman who is a teetotaller."—A nurse and children not kind of soldiers.—A man who does not swear at his brandy.—A cabman who does not swear, and has got change.—A hairdresser who does not put your hair in order, without telling you it's getting thin, or that it's dry or scurvy, and that his pomade will put it all right.—*Punch.*

PUBLISHING A NEWSPAPER.

It amuses us to see the patriotic appeals to government patronage which weekly appear in some newspapers, to extend sufficient support to enable the publishers of the latter to live in idleness and indulence and ease.! The way these gentry make onslaught on the pockets of sympathetic individuals, as if ignorance of "the needful," reminds one of those sturdy professional beggars, who throw their rags and wounds in one, and, in a coaxing, drawling tone, affecting extreme want, ask for a penny just to keep the breath of life in them, when they know that they can live better able to earn a living for themselves, by honest industry, than half the people around who supply their wants. So with the newspaper men. Lacking either the talent, intelligence or industry, to publish an independent, useful and readable journal, worthy the support of a discerning public, they become *parasites*, and live on the generosity of others, giving the steps of prominent men, and showing into the faces of whoever they meet, their pitiful certificates of character, (composed by themselves), thus extract the dollars and dimes requisite to support a lazy life and a family, without fee or notice account.—A newspaper man who thus publicly confesses his inability to make his "way in life," is not a good tool at best, and our advice to him would be, to turn his attention to some other calling—surrender his pipes and whistle to some man who has tact, talent, and the industry necessary to make a good paper. His correspondence with the editor is ridiculous; it is ungracious, not only to the individual whom makes these appeals, but reflects on the public generally, and on the character of the Press generally, and ought to be frowned down. It is too often the case that a person whose overweening conceit and ignorance of his ability, or his incapacity for a better judgment, thinks a press and types capital things to secure some easy berth, and he forthwith sets up a newspaper office, and at once proclaims himself a saint in political piety, and expects in return that honest men will bend in their gait, make him their banker, and never ask for interest or principal. Of course they never do; for their sufficient funds are on hand every Saturday night *to stop up the mouths of sopping jours and "devils,"* and generally have enough to buy the editor for his own "grub," or assist in inflicting upon the community a long and tedious sermon on the "Downfall of Dynasties," or perhaps a detailed account of a "Voyage to the Moon," or some other nonsense, that newspapers would be more fitted for if the people would give the cold shoulder to such newspaper men, for they are no one's friends but their own selfish selves, while they keep better men out of the field. Such newspaper publishers generally have little principle, and are too lazy to do anything requiring energy, and too selfish to make money upon small capital, no energy, and less industry and tact. A newspaper, if a good one, will soon find plenty of appreciative readers. If it is a bad one, it may for a while be forced upon people, but discovery will be the pay will come slowly. If the people like a thing, they will not begrudge paying for it; if they do not like it—and the best that they could paying for it is evidence of their dislike—then the publisher of the paper had better shut up shop and go and follow some other calling, and one in which he will not be put to the humiliation of begging, or borrowing, from week to week, or sufficient to keep body and soul together.

Royal Insurance Comp'y.

Royal Exchange Buildings, Liverpool and London Street, London.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on Blend terms. Premiums Reduced. Claims, on evidence to Expired. No Charge for Policies.

JAMES TAYLOR, F. W. BERARD,
Liverpool. Montreal, Canada.
T. B. HEYWITH, Rank of Upper Canada,
Agent for Lindsay, C.W.

Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 12-tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

PRIZE LIGHT, $7500.
INSURANCE, $1 PER $200.
INSURANCE IN CANADA, ONE HUNDRED DAYS, FREE OF EXPIRY.

Lighting of the entire City of Manchester was effected by Directors sent by Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

G. S. ALEXANDER, Esq., Chairman.
ALEX. HIMSON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.
HON. JAMES CRAIG.
MESS. STARKS, Esq.
J. G. A. BAIRD, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
T. B. MATTHEWS, Esq. Secretary.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Office, and without deduction of the authorised rate of discount. The Company are now prepared to transact business in Upper Canada.

Insurance on every description of property and goods effected in the above first class Company, at the lowest rates, and on the most liberal terms.

Applications to be made to

JAMES HEAD,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

Sept. 5, 1861. 14-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THE Winner of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Dwyer & Forsyth Manufacturing Co. Rochester, Ontario, Canada, has been delivered to the Subscriber, in the Town of Lindsay, and by the following certificate it will be seen that the Fire King Safe is safe:

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have this day opened the Fire King Safe, manufactured by the Dwyer & Forsyth Manufacturing Co. Rochester, Ontario, which was in the great fire in Lynn July 5th, 1861, full of Merchandise, and found the contents all safe and being in the best of condition.

WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Dwyer & Forsyth, which stood in very severe fire, in which the building and contiguous buildings—contents, Books and Papers, were burned afterwards in a great conflagration.

R. LANG,
Mayor of Lindsay.

Lindsay, Sept. 20, 1861.

Mr. Silver Cup Stakes will now call Money. J. A. Fraser, Esq. Lindsay, Ontario, Canada, accepts engaging the Dwyer & Forsyth Safes. They say in Dryer, Rochester and that a Safe of Dwyer & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lynn, Ontario, Canada, is a falsehood. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Dwyer & Forsyth, and Mr. Silver Cup Stakes has got the privilege of using Mr. Hardy's name.

The above Safe, with the Silver Cup, will be available at J. A. Taylor's, if not sooner.

GEO. C. TRUMAIN,
Sole Canadian Agent.

For the Dwyer & Forsyth Manufacturing Co. Rochester, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1861. 19-tf

LAKE SIMCOE,

THE

Steamer "Emily May,"

WILL be on and after the 7th inst. Leave Railway of Canada, leaves Bell Ewart daily, on the arrival of the Morning Train from Toronto, for Stations on the Lake, touching the ports of Lake Simcoe, and returning to Bell Ewart, on the arrival of the above mentioned places.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the Steamer calls at Beaverton, at 3 o'clock p.m.; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 noon.

☞ MEALS TO BE HAD ON BOARD.

ISAAC MAY.

July 1862. 1-tf

LINDSAY & MANILLA

STAGE LINE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE will leave Lindsay for Manilla, Bobcaygeon, and Minden every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time for the Steamer "Emily May" to leave Manilla for Beaverton; returning—leaves Fenton's Hotel, Beaverton, on the arrival of the Steamer Oakville, Shelby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay in time for the Cars to Toronto. FARE REDUCED. The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage lost or injured by fire.

GEO. CRANDELL, Proprietor.

Lindsay, April 1, 1862. 14-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

Northern Railway of Canada.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.

ON and after MONDAY, 1st December, 1862, Trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE		ARRIVE.	
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A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.—Whole No. 181.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1862. [Terms: $1.50, in Advance.

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Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

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[CIRCULAR.]

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MANILLA, C.W. 157-tf

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Poetry.

THE VOICE OF THE WEARY.

['Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth laborers into His harvest.'
—John x. 11.]

I come from a land where a beautiful light
Is creeping o'er hill-top and vale;
Where broad is the field, and the harvest is white,
But the reapers are wasted and pale.

All wasted and worn with their wearisome toil,
Still they pause not, that brave little band;
Though soon their lone pillows must be the strange soil
Of that distant and grave-dotted strand:

For dangers uncounted are clustering there;
The pestilence stalks uncontrolled;
Strange poisons are borne on the soft languid air,
And lurk in each leaf's fragrant fold.

There the rose never blooms on fair woman's wan cheek,
But there's a beautiful light in her eye;
And the smile that she wears is so loving and meek,
None can doubt it comes down from the sky.

There the strong man is bowed in his youth's golden prime,
But he cheerily sings at his toil;
For he thinks of his sheaves and the garnering time
Of the glorious Lord of the soil.

And ever they turn—that brave little band—
A long wistful gaze towards the West:
'Do they come, do they come, from that dear distant land—
That land of the lovely and blest?

'Do they come? Do they come? Oh! we're feeble and wan,
And we're passing like shadows away;
But the harvest is white, and lo! yonder the dawn:
For laborers—for laborers we pray.'

Literature.

THE TRAGIC FARCE;

OR,

The Finale of a Secret Grudge.

About the end of the eighteenth century, whenever any student of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, incurred the displeasure of the humblest citizens, he was assailed with the question—

"Who murdered Downie?"

Reply and rejoinder generally brought on a collision between the "town and gown," although the young gentlemen were accused of what was chronologically impossible.

People have a right to be angry at being stigmatized as murderers, when their accusers have probability on their side; but the "taking off" of Downie occurred when the gownsmen so maligned were in swaddling clothes.

But there was a time when to be branded as an accomplice in the slaughter of Richard Downie made the blood run to the cheeks of many a youth, and sent him home to his books thoroughly subdued.

Downie was a sacrist or janitor at Marischal College. One of his duties consisted in securing the gate by a certain hour; previous to which all the students had to assemble in the common hall, where a Latin prayer was delivered by the principal. Whether, in discharging this function, Downie was more rigid than his predecessors in office, or whether he became stricter in the performance of it at one time than another, cannot be ascertained; but there can be no doubt that he closed the gate with austere punctuality, and that those who were not in the common hall within a minute of the prescribed time, were shut out, and were afterwards reprimanded and fined by the principal and professors. The students became irritated at this strictness, and took every means of annoying the sacrist: he in his turn applied the screw at other points of academic routine, and a fierce war soon began to rage between the collegians and the humble functionary.

Downie took care that in all his proceedings he kept within the strict letter of the law; but his opponents were not so careful, and the decisions of the rulers were uniformly against them and in favor of Downie. Reprimands and fines having failed in producing due subordination, rustication, suspension, and even the extreme sentence of expulsion, had to be put in force, and, in the end, law and order prevailed.

But a secret and a deadly grudge continued to be entertained against Downie.

Downie, in common with teachers and taught, was enjoying the leisure of the short New Year's vacation—the pleasure, no doubt, being greatly enhanced by the relief from the annoyance to which he had been subjected during the recent bickerings—when, as he was one evening seated with his family in his official residence at the gate, a messenger informed him that a gentleman at a neighboring hotel wished to speak with him. Downie obeyed the summons, and was ushered from one room to another, until at length he found himself in a large apartment hung with black and lighted with a solitary candle.

After waiting for some time in this strange place, about fifty figures, also dressed in black and wearing masks on their faces, presented themselves.

They arranged themselves in the form of a court, and Downie, pale with terror, was given to understand that he was about to be put on his trial.

A judge took a seat on the bench; a clerk and public prosecutor sat below; a jury was empanelled in front; and witnesses and spectators stood around.

Downie at first set down the whole affair as a joke; but the proceedings were conducted with such present gravity that in spite of himself, he believed in the genuine mission of the awful tribunal.

The clerk read the indictment, charging him with a conspiracy against the liberties of the students; witnesses were examined in due form, the public prosecutor addressed the jury, and the judge summed up.

"Gentlemen," said Downie, "the joke has been carried far enough; it is getting late, and my wife and famiy will be getting anxious about me. If I have been too strict in times past, I am sorry for it, and can assure you I will take more care in the future."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, without paying the slightest attention to this appeal, "consider your verdict, and if you wish to retire, do so."

The jury retired. During their absence the most profound silence prevailed; and, except renewing the solitary candle that burnt beside the judge, there was not the slightest movement.

The jury returned, and recorded a verdict of "Guilty."

The judge solemnly assumed a large black cap, and addressed the prisoner—

"Richard Downie! the jury have unanimously found you guilty of conspiring against the just liberties and immunities of the students of Marischal College. You have wantonly provoked and insulted those inoffensive lieges for some months, and your punishment will assuredly be condign. You must prepare for death. In fifteen minutes the sentence of the court will be carried into effect."

The judge placed his watch on the bench. A block, an axe, and a bag of saw-dust, were brought into the corner of the room. A figure, more terrible than any that had yet appeared, came forward and prepared to act the part of the doomster.

It was now past midnight. There was no sound audible, save the ominous ticking of the judge's watch. Downie became more and more terrified.

"For God's sake, gentlemen," cried the terrified man, "let me go home. I promise that you never again shall have cause for complaint."

"Richard Downie," remarked the judge, "You are vainly wasting the few moments that are left you on earth. You are in the hands of those who must have your life. No human power can save you. Attempt to utter one cry, and you are seized, and your doom completed before you can utter another. Every one present has sworn an oath never to reveal the proceedings of this night. They are known to none but ourselves; and when the object for which we have met has been accomplished, we shall disperse unawares of any one. Prepare, then, for death. Another five minutes will be allowed, but no more."

The unfortunate man, in an agony of deadly terror, raved and shrieked for mercy; but the avengers paid no head to his cries. His fevered, trembling lips then moved as if in silent prayer, for he felt the brief space between him and eternity was but a few more tickings of that ominous watch.

"Now!" exclaimed the judge.

Four persons stepped forward and seized Downie, on whose features a cold, clammy sweat had burst forth. They bared his neck, and made him kneel before the block.

"Strike!" exclaimed the judge.

The executioner struck the axe on the floor, at the same time lifting a wet towel and slapping it across the neck of the recumbent criminal. A loud laugh announced that the joke had at last came to an end.

But Downie responded not to the uproarious merriment. They laughed again, but he moved not: they lifted him, and—Downie was dead! Fright had killed him as effectually as if the axe of a real headsman had severed his head from his body.

It was a tragedy to all. The medical students tried to open a vein—but all was over; and the conspirators had now to bethink themselves of safety.

They now in reality swore an oath of secrecy among themselves; and the affrighted young men, carrying their disguise with them, left the body of Downie in the hotel. One of their number told the landlord that their entertainment was not quite over, and that they did not wish the individual left in the room disturbed for some hours: this was to give them all time to make their escape.

Next morning the body was found. Judicial inquiry was instituted, but no satisfactory result could be arrived at.

The corpse of poor Downie exhibited no marks of violence, internal or external. The ill-will between him and the students was known: it was also known that the students had hired the apartment in the hotel for a theatrical representation—that Downie had been sent for by them; but beyond that, nothing was known. No noise had been heard, and no proof of murder could be adduced. Of two hundred students at the College, who could point out the guilty or suspected fifty? Moreover, the students were scattered over the city, and the magistrates themselves had many of their own families amongst the number, and it was not the desirable to go into the affair too minutely.

Downie's widow and family were provided for; and his slaughter remained a mystery, until, about fifteen years after its occurrence, a gentleman on his death-bed disclosed the whole particulars, and avowed himself to have belonged to the obnoxious class of students who murdered Downie.

Miscellaneous.

Last week a man died suddenly in London from excitement caused by meeting his wife, whom he had not seen for several weeks.

A female preacher, Miss Graham, who is said to belong to Edinburgh, is drawing large audiences in Scotland. She is said to be an excellent speaker.

Opening of Lambeth Suspension Bridge.—The new suspension bridge across the Thames between Lambeth and Westminster, which has occupied a year, less one single day, in its construction, was opened to the public on Monday, without any ceremony. It is a wire-rope and girdle bridge, in three spans of 280 feet each, and cost only £40,000. Of this sum £10,000 had been paid for the land taken on the river banks. The money was raised by shares, and the rate of pontages by which the shareholders expect to be remunerated has been fixed at one halfpenny for foot passengers, and twopence for horses. As the opening took place on Monday afternoon—the birth-day of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—the directors have liberally announced that the bridge shall be opened free both for carriages and pedestrians for the first week.

A Heart Rending Scene.—On Thursday last, the Comet put into the harbor of Garliestown, and took the ground on a sandbank at a short distance from the quay. Next day, as the tide was flowing, five men were engaged in docking the vessel, when a person on the quay observed that she was about to heel over. He forthwith gave an alarm, and four out of the five succeeded in keeping clear; the fifth, a man named William Loch, was caught by the hull of the vessel as it went over, the bulwarks resting on his loins, leaving his head, arms, and upper part of his body free. The tide was coming in rapidly, and it was known that the prostrate body would be submerged in the course of an hour if the weight of the vessel could not be shifted. In the course of a few minutes all the seamen, carpenters, and able-bodied men in Garliestown were upon the spot, and an effort was made to lift the vessel a few inches, but in vain; and by the time the water had reached the prostrate prisoner, it was quite evident that his fate was sealed. The scene which ensued was truly pitible and most heart-rending; it was witnessed by a large number of spectators, among whom there was hardly a dry eye. The Rev. Thomas Young walked into the water beside the drowning man, engaged in prayer, and drew his attention to thoughts befitting the sudden and inevitable change awaiting him. His last words to his companions were: "Oh take off my vest and cover my head so that I may not see the water." An effort was made to do this, but the garment could not be removed, and his face was covered with a napkin, just as the tide was rising around him. In the course of a few minutes after this, the cold green waves covered the body, and the sorrowing crowd dispersed.—*Dumfries Courier.*

A TERRIBLE DUEL.

A few days since, as a New England gentleman, whose name we shall call Brown, was passing a few days at a hotel in one of our Western cities, he had unintentionally to offend the susceptible honor of a tall militia colonel, who was one of his fellow boarders. His apology not being satisfactory, a challenge was sent to him which, however, he declined, upon conscientious scruples. The colonel, who by the way, had won in two or three encounters quite a reputation as a duelist, at once conceived the idea that his opponent was a coward, and resolved to disgrace him in the face of all the assembled wisdom of the house. Accordingly the next day at dinner, in marched the duelist, armed with a cowhide, proceeded to dust his jacket for him in the most approved style. Brown was astonished. Luckily he had been a lieutenant of militia in his native State, and he knew the importance of incommoding the enemy by a division. So, seizing a gravy tureen he tossed the contents into the face of the belligerent colonel, and before he could recover from the drowning sensation which this occasioned, he sprang upon the table and began to shower upon him with a liberal hand the contents of the dishes around.

"You are an infernal——"

"Coward!" the colonel was about to say, but at that moment a plate of greens struck full upon his mouth, and the word was blockaded, lost forever.

"Ha!" cried the New Englander, whose blood was now up, "fond of greens are you? Take a potato too?" and hurled a telling volley of hard potatoes at him. "Excellent eggs these, capital with calves' head," and crash! came a plate of soft boiled eggs against the sides of his cranium.

The blows of the cowhide, which had hitherto descended upon the Yankee's head and shoulders, now began to fall more weakly and widely, and it became evident that the assailant half stunned, choked and partly blinded, was getting the worst of it. His courage was oozing out.

"Take a turkey!" shouted Brown, as a noble old gobler descended fairly upon the old colonel's head, and bursting, filled his hair and eyes with the delicious looking stuffing; "here's the fixings," he continued, as the squash and jelly followed after.

By this time the colonel was irretrievably defeated; and as his merciless opponent seized a huge plum-pudding, steaming hot, and holding it above his head with both hands, seemed to bury him beneath it, he quailed in terror, and throwing down his cowhide, turned about and made a rush for the door.

"Stop for pudding, colonel, stop for the pudding," shouted Brown.

"Pudding, colonel," screamed all his fellow boarders, amid convulsions of laughter. But the colonel was too terrified, and did not cease running until he had locked himself into his room.

But although the colonel escaped from the pudding, he did not escape from the ridicule which the affair occasioned. He subsequently challenged four persons, against whom his ire was particularly excited, and they all consented to fight, but availing themselves of a challenged party, appointed pudding bags for their weapons. At length the unhappy duelist, finding no one who was willing to shoot or be shot at, was obliged to quit the State.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE, OR MISERY RESULTING FROM SIN.

Two years ago, Hannah Brooks formed an unhappy connection with a lighterman's apprentice named Archer, with whom, during the last twelve months, she lived maritally. Three months ago she was observed by him taking a glass of ale with a young man and a girl in a public house; and this circumstance, 'light as air,' sufficed to possess him with a ferocious jealousy which made her after life intolerable. Shakespeare's Othello was not more under the influence of the passion. The bargeman glared at his young mistress through the window in such a way as to cause her, we are told, so dreadful an alarm that she ran away in terror, followed to her home by her young Bluebeard of a lighterman, who, saying three times to her 'Is it you?' knocked her down and beat her cruelly. Has the stage itself a more dramatic scene? A course of brutal cruelties are said now to have continued to her death. She was told to go into service, or to the work-house—or seek her bread by a worse course. And though it was probable that her paramour had no notion of dissevering the painful connection, she clearly labored under the dread that no resource awaited her but the worst. She deliberately made up her mind to take refuge in suicide as the preferable alternative, and it was no doubt under the influence of this determination that she announced to her mother, a few hours before the act was committed, that she had procured continuous employment which would enable her to separate from Archer, and so end her misery. But she had already written her last letter to her paramour, in which she charged him with driving her to an early grave, in the shame she felt at being laughed at for her folly. "I would rather die like this," she says, "than do as you told me." Extending her sad reproaches to her own family, she tells them, "Mother, you cursed me when I was a girl, and your curse has clung to me." She adds she had not a friend in the whole world to speak to her or to give her a kind word; that she might go on the streets before her mother would give her a bit of bread; that neither mother, nor father, nor brothers nor sisters, would grieve for her, as they said that she had brought them to shame and disgrace, and expressing her hope that her mother would not curse her sisters, lest it might cling to them as it did to herself, exhales her utter wretchedness in the most piteous appeals to Heaven for the pardon of her crime. Towards midnight of that day she was seen coming down the pier at St. Paul's Wharf, quarrelling with her lover, and heard bitterly upbraiding him for his ill usage of her. The provocation seems to have been followed by fresh blows; on which, hastily separating herself, she climbed over the iron gates at the pier, and saying, "You shall see me no more," ran along the barge pier, stooped under the chain, and threw herself into the surging waters of the Thames. It is but justice to Archer to say that he plunged after her, and that he only relinquished the hold he had obtained as there occurred a danger of both being sucked under a barge. The cry raised that a man was overboard brought assistance, which availed for his rescue; but the body of the poor girl passed on, and was discovered some ten days later at Lower Shadwell, the jury, on the inquest, finding, "That the deceased committed suicide while of unsound mind, and that the said suicide was caused by the cruelty and ill-usage of John Archer."—*London Paper.*

IMPORTANT FORGERY CASE.

TORONTO POLICE AFTER A CHICAGO MERCHANT.

(*From the Chicago Journal, Dec. 2.*)

On Tuesday, W. T. Boyd, Esq., of Toronto, Canada, Attorney for the Bank of Upper Canada, and Sergeant of Police Cummings, also of Toronto, arrived in this town and made complaint and affidavit, before United States Commissioner Hoyne, against Wesley Todd, of the firm of Todd & Watkins, commission merchants of this city, charging him with the commission of a forgery for which he had been regularly indicted in a Canadian Court, and demanding that he be delivered into the custody of the Canadian Courts for trial, under the extradition treaty of 1842, and in pursuance of certain acts of Congress in relation thereto.

The defendant, it appears by the statement of the prosecuting counsel, Henry G. Miller, (of the firm of Hoyne Miller & Lewis,) was, up to October of last year, a partner in the firm of Wesley & Jacob Todd, merchants of Brampton, in Canada. The firm had done business with the Bank of Upper Canada at Toronto for some length of time, and said bank had been in the habit of discounting their bills, Wesley Todd having generally acted as financier. On the 5th day of September 1861, he brought to the bank a note for $2,000, drawn in favor of W. & J. Todd, and signed by one John Elliott, bearing date July 15th, 1861, and payable, three months after date, to them or to their order. Said note was indorsed by John Todd and W. & J. Todd, and was taken to account by the bank, a check for a nearly equivalent sum being drawn at the same time by defendant, acting as a partner in the firm. When this note became due and payable, it was protested by the bank, they being the holders of it; and the several parties to it, including the indorsers, were apprized by letter of its dishonor. Elliott called upon Mr. Boyd, the solicitor for the bank, and informed him that the note was forged. Prior to this case, suit had been commenced against the parties, and on the Sheriff attempting to serve summons, it was found that Wesley Todd had absconded.

The case was argued before the Commissioner at considerable length, by H. G. Miller, Esq., and R. T. Merrick, Esq., for the defence.

Commissioner Hoyne stated that the case however, as he successfully escaped yesterday being an important one, he should remand the prisoner into the custody of the United States Marshal, and before giving a decision should consult with Judge Drummond of the United States Court.

The prisoner was then remanded, and was subsequently placed in care of Whitney Frank, one of the shrewdest detectives in the city. His shrewdness was over-matched by Todd, morning, and has, so far, eluded the vigilance of the Marshal's posse and the entire police of the city.

AGRICULTURE AND WOMEN.

An American gentleman who lately visited England was struck by the interest manifested by ladies, including those of the highest rank, in agriculture. One of these, the Duchess of Portland, exhibited perfect familiarity with the minutest details of farm management and work, showing her American guest over the whole of the Duke's large estate, and explaining to him the various processes and methods of cultivation. We could wish that our American ladies would adopt one of the few aristocratic tastes and habits which sit gracefully upon republican women, and which would be of equal advantage to the interests of agriculture and to their own delicate physical organizations. A great deal of cant is uttered in these days about the mission of women; but whenever we hear an attenuated, dyspeptic female talking in this wise, we feel sure that the daily handling of a broom-stick, in a peaceable manner, or the charge of a kitchen garden, would soon put her upon the track most useful for herself and for society. When Rome was young and virtuous, the kitchen garden was placed under the care of the mother of the family. In Sparta the women, fit to be the mother of heroes, cultivated the soil, whilst the men were fighting the battles of their country. Indeed, from the earliest period in the annals of our race, woman has aided by her counsels, and sometimes by her labors, in bring agriculture to a state of perfection. The laws which Osiris gave to Egypt were not as valuable to that country as those precepts of agriculture, those instructions in embankments, irrigations and drainings, which Isis, his Queen, gave to the Egyptians, and which enabled them to derive so much benefit from deposits of the Nile. Ceres, defied by the Greeks, made her people acquainted with the the use of wheat and the mode of cultivating it. To the Empress of China we are indebted for the mulberry-tree and the rearing of silk-worms. Woman, of late years, has demonstrated her capacity of shining in many spheres once considered the peculiar province of man. Miss Herchel has discovered comets; Mrs. Somerville laid open the mathematical structure of the universe; some have analyzed the chemical relations of nature in the laboratory, and others investigated the laws of social relations. With such a great amount and variety of power, may not we augur the most beneficial results to agriculture, if the women of our country, by their sympathy, encouragement and co-operation—by their studies and counsels—would prove themselves as did the women of old, helpmeets to him whom God has ordained to cultivate the earth?—*Baltimore American.*

COTTON DISTRESS.

The fearful distress in the cotton districts of Lancashire now absorbs public attention; and vigorous steps are being taken everywhere to minister to the wants of the destitute. The *Times'* correspondent has a letter in yesterday's impression, which contains one or two facts painfully illustrative of the extent of the destitution and of the sufferings of the people. It is dated from Blackburn, Nov. 18, but its statements are applicable to other cotton unions. He says:—"In the course of a visitation just made by the Clothing Committee, it was found that in one group of twenty-six houses there was but one blanket to forty-three beds, all in a bad condition; and in the same houses there were 314 pawn-tickets. In another group of thirty-one houses there were 252 pawn-tickets; and on seventy beds were four blankets, and five beds were without any covering whatever but the clothes worn by day. There are estimated to be about 60,000 pawn tickets in the town, or two to each person receiving relief, and nearly one for every individual in the population. In another house, in a different part, seven people were lying under one covering; and in another, six lay on a wretched empty ticking with but one thin counterpane to keep them from the nipping cold. Such facts as these, which might be multiplied, are fair samples of the low condition to which the poor are now reduced." The writer further states that there has been some dilatoriness in the distribution of warm clothing; hundreds of blankets being hoarded up in the Town Hall at the very time that many a poor creature was lying freezing in a sleepless bed through the bitter winter nights. Blackburn is, he is afraid, not the only place which requires a little waking up on this point.

A CHARMING LITTLE STORY.

In the tribe of Neggdeh, there was a horse, whose fame was spread far and near, and a Bedouin of another tribe, by name Daher, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain for it his camels and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he hoped to gain the object of his desire. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, to clothe himself in rags, to tie his legs and neck together, so as to appear like a lame beggar. Thus equipped, he went to Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in a weak voice, "I am a poor stranger; for three days I have been unable to move from this spot to seek for food. I am dying, help me, and Heaven will reward you." The Bedouin kindly offered to take him up on his horse and carry him home; but the rogue replied, "I cannot rise; I have no strength left." Naber, touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and, with great difficulty, set the seeming beggar on its back. But no sooner did Daber feel himself in the saddle, than he set spurs to the horse, and galloped off, calling out, as he did so, "It is I, Daher. I have got the horse, and am off with it." Naber called after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned, and halted at a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a spear. "You have taken my horse," said the latter. "Since Heaven has willed it, I wish you joy of it; but I do conjure you never to tell any one how you obtained it." "And why not?" said Daber. "Because said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been." Struck with shame at these words, Daber was silent for a moment, then springing from the horse, returned it to its owner, embracing him. Naber made him accompany him to his tent, where they spent a few days together, and became fast friends for life.

The Canadian Post.

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☞ Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.
☞ Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.
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Masonic Ball!

B & G

Have Just Received, by Express,

NICE EVENING DRESSES!

Very Cheap!!

Best White Kids, and some as low as low as 25 cts. Beautiful Wreaths and Head Dresses—very charming styles for old and young. French Merino, in white, rose, Solferino and scarlet—Cords and rich Tassels to match. New Laces, Flowers, Coronets and Ribbons! Gents' black and white Dress Ties, cheap! Regalia Ribbons for Committee.

Broughall & Gimson,
Lindsay, West End Store. } CASH HOUSE.

New Advertisements.

Masonic Ball—Broughall & Gimson.
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Notice of Assignment—William Belch.
Cheap Music—J. H. Knight.
Land for Sale—The Canadian Land and Emigration Company.
Card—Donald McKinnon, Argyle.
Wrapping and Foolscap Paper—"Canadian Post" Book Store.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals, the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and Subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.
3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.
4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

Fair Warning!

As this is the season of the year in which money is most abundant, we beg to acquaint those owing this office, that they shall all receive their accounts before the 15th day of January; and any not paid before or on the *25th day of January*, will be placed in Court for collection.

Those whose accounts have already been rendered, will receive another notice to pay up, failing which, there will be *no distinction* of individuals made.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.
THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Full accounts have now been received of the Federal defeat near Fredericksburg, but the accounts of the number killed and wounded are very conflicting. Gen. Burnside, it appears, pushed forward his army to the Rappahannock, and was promised that pontoons should be in readiness at Fredericksburg to enable him to cross the river without delay, and before the enemy could have made a strong defense. Gen. Lee, of the Confederate army, had both time and opportunity to choose his position, and selecting the heights above Fredericksburg he invited the attack of Gen. Burnside, knowing his own strength and feeling that, having the enemy on the same side of the river with himself, he could easily drive them back into the river. For this reason he only made a show of resistence to the Federal army crossing the river, and waited till his enemy should attempt to carry the heights. At 9 a.m. on Saturday the 13th inst., the fighting commenced, and lasted till 6 in the evening. The Federal troops were mainly confined to Fredericksburg, and had the disadvantage of moving out of the city in dense bodies by different streets. They went to the attack in the face of 200 pieces of artillery, manned by soldiers strongly entrenched behind earthworks and favorable situations in the land. As might have been expected, the Federals were literally butchered, and were never able to obtain possession of the heights. The soldiers fought bravely, and, with so many disadvantages, it is remarkable that they were not driven into the river. The Confederates did not wish to come from behind their defences so long as they could get the enemy within range, so that when the Federals retreated there was no more fighting.

From all that can be learned of the result of the fight, it is probable that that the Federal loss will have been about 2,000 killed, 9,000 wounded, and 2,000 taken prisoners. General Lee, in his despath, states that the Confederate loss has been 2,500 wounded and 500 killed.

On Monday night, Gen. Burnside made a masterly retreat across the river and succeeded in regaining his former position.

This battle has been the most disastrous during the war to the Union cause. The effects of it are already visible, and it may possibly lead to an entirely different policy to that which at present obtains popularity in the Northern States. The Federal army will be unable to reach Richmond this winter, and in all probability will not make another attempt to cross the Rappahannock. Gen. Burnside, owing to his defeat and also owing to his actions being under the control of Gen. Halleck, has resigned his command.

Great indignation is felt in the Northern States at the policy pursued by the Washington Cabinet, and a deputation has requested President Lincoln to remodel his Cabinet. Seward, Chase, Blair and Bates, have resigned their seats in the Cabinet, and it is supposed that the President will have to form a new Ministry. Believing that for the present the resignations of the Secretaries of State and the Treasury would be incompatible with the public welfare, the President has requested both of them to resume their portfolios. No doubt he sees that, during the present agitation of the public mind, it is necessary to make as few changes as possible, not knowing what turn public feeling may take at any moment. The Democratic press are loud in their denunciation of the present Cabinet, and cry for an immediate change.

The New York *World* concludes a leader on the defeat of Gen. Burnside by saying—

"If anything is to be saved from the wreck, we must have an immediate change of measures and of men. It is barely possible that a reconstruction of the Union may be secured by an immediate and radical change; but if Mr. Lincoln now turns a deaf ear to the remonstrances of an indignant and justly incensed country, the hour of the final dissolution of the Union is at hand, and the country must bid: Farewell! a long farewell, to all its greatness!"

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN TOWN.

Many new candidates are to be brought forward this year to contest for seats in the Town Council. As, during the past year, a change has been made in the divisions of the North and South Wards, it is expected that the hottest contest will be in the North Ward. The present Council is composed of some good and some very indifferent material, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the Electors will show a good discrimination by electing none but they who, from character and intelligence, are fit to sit at the Council board. As Mr. Thornhill is not to be elected again to the Reeveship, it is expected that two gentlemen, highly qualified for the office, will be brought forward in the event of their election to seats in the Council. The people cannot make a bad choice in the election of either of them; and none will be sorry that, by the vote of the people, Mr. Thornhill shall be permitted to attend to his own private duties.

Nomination of Mayor.—On Monday last, at 10 a.m., the electors of this town met in the Town Hall, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Mayoralty for the ensuing year. The Clerk having read the provisions of the Act for the nomination of Mayor, Mr. Keenan came forward and said that he did not wish to occupy the Mayor's chair, but if no candidate was brought forward, he would be willing to serve the people for the coming year as he had done during the present. Mr. Broughall moved, seconded by Mr. J. B. Knowlson, "That Thomas Keenan, Esq., be elected Mayor of the Town of Lindsay for the ensuing year." The Clerk having waited for one hour, and no other candidate having come forward, Mr. Keenan was duly elected. Mr. Keenan, in returning thanks for the honor done him, said that now he was prouder than ever—much more so than last year—as now he was chosen on the merits of what he did during the time he held office, whereas formerly he was untried. He hoped that, by keeping down expenditure and doing all which lay in his power for the public benefit, he would continue to maintain the confidence of those who have now elected him.

Christmas Day.—As our day of publication falls on Christmas day, we have delivered the paper to town subscribers on Wednesday afternoon. From the amount of business done in the grocery stores, it is easy to judge that the public are determined to enjoy their holiday. We wish our subscribers, each and all, a Merry Christmas, and many returns of the same.

Music.—Mr. Knight, teacher of music, has been very successful with his classes; and to enable his pupils and the public in general to obtain first-class music, he has purchased a large and varied assortment of sheet music on favorable terms in England, which he can sell at a lower rate than city prices. The public are much indebted to Mr. Knight for his perseverance in introducing and cultivating a high order of musical taste in town.

Mr. George Brown is expected to arrive in Toronto on Tuesday evening next, and a number of his friends have resolved to accompany him, in procession, from the Railway station and present him with a congratulatory address.

WOODVILLE.

A Scuffle.—On Saturday last, two men, named John McLean and Magnus McGinnes, came to the village, and having some spare cash, found no better or more pleasant way of spending it than by treating each other to *bull's eyes* and sundry liquors at the bar-rooms. The natural effect of this sort of kindness was that they became so elevated that they imagined themselves above law and people, so that they must needs have all their own way. From high thoughts came high words, and at last a regular fight. Finding no fitter subjects for a quarrel than themselves, they went into it in earnest, till the constable interfered and brought them before the magistrates, when they fined each $5.00 and costs. One paid his fine that night, but the other was kept in durance vile till Monday, when he was liberated on giving security for the payment of his fine.

OAKWOOD.

Case of Hardship.—A correspondent from Oakwood sends us a long account of the suffering of a poor widow residing in Oakwood, to which he wishes to direct public attention, hoping that some means may be used to relieve her distress. Last March a Mr. Hill, after a continued course of drunkenness, whereby he lost all his means, died, leaving his wife and six young children penniless, and depending on public charity. Through the kindness of friends she collected a few dollars to build a shanty, but the money had to go to pay rent for the house she then occupied. As her house was in danger of being burnt, owing to the bad condition of the stove-pipe, a landlord's warrent was issued against her furniture, and it was removed from the house for sale, but as there was no buyer, it was returned, and the sale is adjourned to the 24th inst. Mr. R. Cliff leased the premises on which her house stands, and employed Mr. Northcot to evict her. When he went to the house, the woman was confined to bed, but he broke open the door, and removed the stove, &c. As the sale of her effects would have taken place yesterday, it is to be hoped that the people of Oakwood will not permit the widow and the orphan to perish within their midst.

OAKWOOD CIRCUIT.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

This Examination was held on Saturday, the 13th instant, in the Grammer School-house, Oakwood, pursuant to notice. A goodly number of applicants were present, and, with one exception, all were successful in receiving certificates. The Examination was admirably conducted; the programmes for *first* and *second* class teachers were very appropriately selected; and the whole manner in which the exercises of the day were carried on, reflected great credit on the members of the Board, and elicited the admiration of all visitors. Each applicant was obliged to sit in a seperate desk from the rest, and depend upon his own resources for all the help he needed. This was giving fair play to all, raising the character of the Board and the qualification of teachers to a more respectable standard. It is not unfrequently seen at other circuits' examinations, that two or three applicants are allowed to sit together, and mutually assist each other: this is no justice to those who are the best scholars, for others can copy from them, and receive the same class certificates. The Oakwood Board of Examiners, however, guard against such dishonesty in applicants: and the vigilance of Mr. Beale, the Superintendent, counter-matches all the roguery of dishonest applicants.

As the Examination was conducted by written exercises, it was not so easy for visitors to know the best scholars among the different competitors. There were some, however, who did claim special attention. A Mr. Wiggins, from Little Britain, and a Mr. McKechine, from Woodville, appeared to get through their exercises with considerable ease and expertness, for they were generally idle half the time allotted for each branch till the next exercises should be given them. Each of them received a first class A certificate for life. Two others received first class grades of B and C, one for three and the other for two years. All the rest received second class certificates.

A few of the second class teachers also acquitted themselves well in reading and history, in which they were examined verbally by Geo. Pyper, Esq., and Mr. Lidle. Messrs. McColl, McCutcheon and Gillies from Eldon, and a Mr. Bradley from Mariposa, read excellently, and answered their historical questions both readily and correctly.

It would be of material advantage to Trustees requiring the services of good teachers, to attend at those examinations, where they could see and judge for themselves. They could have their own eye-witness, and could see who are the best and cheapest teachers, for "the cheapest are always the best teachers."

Correspondence.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions.

No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To save disappointment, all letters should be prepaid, as no unpaid letters are taken from the Post-Office.

COUNCILLORS FOR THE EAST WARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Sir,—While some men take delight in political gossip, or join in the exciting debates on municipal affairs, I have preferred being a spectator, rather than take part or participate in discussions which, too frequently, end unseemly; nevertheless, I have not been an uninterested individual. Although silently looking on, and apparently maintaining a passive indifference about the actions of private or public officials, I have not been remiss in observing the different characteristics of those who assume to be the guides of public opinion, and the guardians of the public treasury.

In my experience, I have uniformly seen that the loudest trumpet blows the most uncertain sound; and I have seldom seen it fail that those who denounce and declaim are the most to be feared. A striking illustration of the above has occurred in the East Ward. As rumor has it, two candidates are in the field determined to unseat the present members. Already, they have been tried, weighed in the balance, and found wanting.

It is well known that the present incumbents have, in conjunction with the South Ward members, been most indefatigable this year in their labors to rectify the extraordinary extravagancies and illegal expenditures of public monies perpetrated by the aforesaid worthies in years gone by, and the present Councillors have succeed beyond their expectations; but those new candidates now conspire to pluck the laurels from their brows, fondly anticipating another year's guzzling to feed like gormands on the vitals of the community, and, for aught they care, plunge us deeper in debt than the alarming position we are in already.

Should the ratepayers of that section of the town be so indifferent to their own interests—should they be so insensible or forgetful of the past, as to withdraw their support at the coming election from men entitled to their gratitude—should they be so infatuated, I say, then the town will have to bear a calamity greatly to be deplored and painful to contemplate. I have more confidence, however, in the thinking portion of that Ward, than to believe they will commit so grievous an error—that they will adopt so suicidal a course.

Still, the electors must be on their guard. Let no sophistry, however plausible, seduce them from a legitimate exercise of their franchise—let no promises, however flattering, betray them into a false quiescence; for rest assured, that men who were not only accessory, but actors, in what is aptly called public plunder, will resort to every species of chicanery to beguile and deceive, in order to gain their object.

In the hope that so lamentable an event will be averted by the righteous decision of those to whom the suffrage is committed,

I remain yours, &c.,
Spectator.

December 22, 1862.

THE REEVE OF MARIPOSA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Sir,—In answer to the second question of "Curious Toby" in your last issue, perhaps Mr. Hodgson owes the retention of his appointment of Reeve to the manner in which he fills the appointments to the local offices. During Mr. Hodgson's regime, they have been nearly all filled by good High Church Tories of the Cameron stripe. Here are a few of the names: Dr. Potts, local superintendent of schools; Mr. Charles Ruttan, clerk; Mr. R. Adams, collector; and Mr. Thos. Beale, local superintendent at present.

Yours, &c.,
Reader.

Mariposa, Dec. 22, 1862.

CANADA.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown were passengers in the *Scotia*, which arrived in New York yesterday.—*Globe, Dec. 20.*

A person named Joseph Tagarty, in the Montreal Jail, commited suicide a few days ago by hanging himself with his trowser's belt. He was an incorrigible drunkard, and was supposed to be laboring under delerium tremens.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart had the pleasure of receiving a pair of white gloves from the Sheriff of Arthabaska last week, the criminal calender being empty. This speaks well of the morals of a large district in Lower Canada.

A Little Girl Drowned.—Yesterday, (Monday) afternoon, a little girl named Mary O'Connor was crossing the ice on the Rideau to go to New Edinburgh when she went under the railroad bridge, and unwarily stepped on the glare ice leading to an open part of the river. She soon slipped in and was seen no more. Her companions immediately reported the fact to her parents. Search has been made for the body, but as yet to no purpose.—*Ottawa Banner.*

Kingston Rectory.—Dr. Lauder the newly-appointed rector of St George's, made his appearance in the Cathedral on Sunday morning, and commenced the services of the day by reading the morning prayers. There were few persons in the church at the time, for the day was a wet and disagreeable one. Immediately on its being known that the rector was present, several of the gentlemen opened their pews and walked out; while a number of others, who had been late in reaching the church, on becoming acquainted with the fact at the door, refused to enter, and turned away their steps to other places of worship.—*News.*

Municipal Elections—Important to Returning Officers.—By Section 97, sub-Section 7, of Chapter 54 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, it is provided that if the second or next day after the first Monday in January, shall be a legal holiday, the Municipal election shall be adjourned to the next day, not being a legal holiday. Tuesday, January 6th, is the Epiphany, and by Chapter 5, Section 3, sub-Section 12 of the Consolidated Statutes for Canada, that day is made a Holiday. In order, therefore, to ensure an election that cannot be objected to, it will be necessary for every Returning Officer to adjourn the poll from Monday, January 5th, 1863, to Wednesday, January 7th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. —*Whitby Chronicle.*

Man Frozen to Death.—We are informed that a man named Booth, a very dissipated individual, was found frozen to death, in a shanty near the Port Dalhousie station of the Welland Railway, on Sunday morning. The man, it seems, had been drinking the previous day very hard, and coming home at night had laid down in the doorway, where he was found in the morning, dead. He leaves a wife and two or three children, all of whom were absent at the time of his death. This is another warning to the drunkard; but there are few of them who will heed it, preferring the excitement, misery and certain death that an excessive use of intoxicating liquor entails, to a more honorable, useful and worthy course of life.—*St. Catherines Journal.*

Personal Expenses of Legislature.—The small items of overcharge or extravagance in which members of Parliament are wont to be indulged, form altogether a large sum of public money mal-appropriated. *L' Ordre* very properly expresses the hope that the Ministry will not hesitate to carry their economical reforms even in that dangerous quarter. Some of the abuses instanced by that paper is indefensible. The deputies are allowed $30 travelling expenses from Quebec to Montreal, instead of $4 the real cost. These gentlemen are also presented each with such an immense provision of writing materials, that they are able to supply all their families, relations and political friends. Some people in the rural parishes use no other paper; Parliamentary letter envelopes are also extensively appropriated by people who have no right to them. All the sons, nephews, and small cousins of deputies are seen at school and at College, writing their lessons on no other but Parliamentary paper. Moreover, a magnificent desk—full of the finest writing materials and valued at from £8 to £10—is presented to each member, to say nothing of beautiful inkstands and other similar largesses. All this, of course, must and will be put a stop to, if our economical Government only finds an honest Legislature to support them.—*Witness.*

MARKETS.

TORONTO, Dec. 22, 1862.

Fall Wheat	.85	to	.92
Spring Wheat	.75	to	.83
Barley	.85	to	.87
Rye	.56	to	.60
Oats	.40	to	.43
Peas	.50	to	.53
Potatoes per bushel	.40	to	.50
Apples per barrel	.90	to	1.00
Turnips per bushel	.15	to	.20
Butter per lb, fresh	.14	to	.16
" " packed tub			.12½
Eggs per doz	.10	to	.15
Chickens, per pair	0.20	to	0.40
Ducks	0.35	to	0.45
Geese, each	0.25	to	0.40
Turkeys, each	0.40	to	0.70
Pork per cwt	2.13	to	3.50
Hay, per Ton	20.00	to	0.00
Straw, per Ton	13.00	to	0.00

MONTREAL, Dec. 21, 1862.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings	2,65 to	2.80
" Fine	3.50	3.80
" Supf, No. 2	4.10	4.30
" " No. 1	4.50	0.00
" Fancy	4.60	4.65
" Extra	4.90	4.95
" Supr extra	5.15	5.30
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	4.50	0.00
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C. Spring	0.93	0.94
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	10.00	10.50
" Prime Mess 8.00 to 0.00, Prime	8.00	0.00
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.10	.11
" Fine and choice dairy	.12½	.17
Tallow, per lb	.8½	.09
Ashes—Pots, 6.45 to 6.50; Pearls, 112lb 6.40		6.45

JOHN DOUGALL & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
270 St. Paul Street,
(Successors in the Produce Business to J. Dougall).

THE EXECUTION OF COOK AT WOODSTOCK.

(From the London Free Press.)

Yesterday, in front of the gaol at Woodstock, Thomas Cook suffered the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of his wife at Innerkip, in July last.

On the morning of the execution he appeared in good spirits, partook of a hearty breakfast, and such other sustaining requisites as the kindness of the estimable governor of the prison suggested. At ten o'clock, he was visited by the Rev. Mr. Bettridge and the Rev. Mr. McDermid, and continued in devotional exercises up to six minutes to eleven, when, at the intimation of the Sheriff, the preparations for the execution proceeded. Cook, before leaving the cell, expressed his deep gratitude to the reverend gentlemen who had interested themselves in his welfare. He was specially grateful to Mr. D. G. Miller, his counsel, not only for his gratuitous defence at the trial, but for repeated and considerate efforts on his behalf. He also spoke in grateful terms, of the humanity of Mr. Forbes, the gaoler and his attendants.

At no part of the trying ordeal did Cook's manhood forsake him, and he stepped from the prison on the way to the gallows with surprising firmness. On reaching the scaffold the condemned man was placed at once on the drop, the rope adjusted about his neck, and all was ready for the fatal fall. Cook remained for a moment engaged in prayer, when, at a given signal, the bolt was drawn, and with the swiftness of thought, the unhappy man fell through the trap. The fall was a very long one, the rope being nine feet four inches in length. It was now that the unlooked for and terrible scene, which sickened all who beheld it, took place. The fall being so great, and the man's body being in a diseased condition, the vertebræ and muscles connecting the head with the shoulders gave way, and, terrible to relate, the head rolled off, while the body fell, with a heavy plunge, into the interior of the scaffold! The life blood of the criminal poured out in livid streams from the headless trunk, while the torn muscles and gaping arteries presented a sickening spectacle. The crowd, seeing the body fall from their view, and the rope swaying to and fro, at once supposed that some catastrophe had occurred, but it was not for a few moments that the real nature of the horror became known. When it was bruited around that the man whom they had but a minute before seen alive on the scaffold, was now a mangled and headless corpse, a thrill of horror seemed to settle upon all. For a few minutes the body lay as it fell, the authorities apparently shrinking from the task of touching the murderer's remains.

The body was at length put in a coffin, and delivered to Mr. Brown, a near relative of Cook's first wife. Brown was, strange to say, present in the capacity of a special constable.

Strong brown paper is now manufactured at the Salisbury Paper Mills, in Orange county, from 'cat-tails,' the product of the wild flag, growing in low grounds all over the North.

A Richmond paper gives an account of the arrest in the Confederate capital of Mr. Kirby, formerly of Canada, as a spy. The individual in question is notorious for his connection with the Upper Canada Bank robbery, in conjunction with McGaffey, now holding a distinguished position in the Federal service, and was at one time Deputy Sheriff of Niagara.

Polygamy Among the Mormons.—A Mormon missionary, M. Bertrand, gives the following table of the state of polygamy among the Mormons:—Husbands with seven or more wives, 387; husbands with five wives, 730; husbands with four wives, 11,000; husbands with more than one and less than four wives, 1400—so that about three may be taken as the correct thing per man.

Assault and Attempted Robbery.—In Toronto the *Leader* says that as Mr. Colin D. Anderson, of Eglinton, Yonge Street, was returning home from the Ontario Literary Society's supper on Thursday morning he was attacked by two robbers on the corner of Gerard and Church streets. One snatched his watch and chain, tearing the button and button-hole of his vest. Mr. Anderson called for the police, but they were not at hand. One of the men ran towards Yonge street, and the other along Gerard street, followed by Mr. Anderson. The thief entered a gateway near Mr. A. Henderson's residence. Mr. Anderson awoke Mr. Henderson, and they proceeded the search the premises, but found no one. Mr. Anderson then bade Mr. Henderson good night and started homewaad. He had not proceeded far when he met the man who had taken his watch, and made him hand over the property. Mr. Anderson thought it a splendid opportunity of doing a little "on his muscle," and pitched into the robber. He had everything his own way until the other thief came up, when he got roughly handled and was kicked in the head and about the body. They finally beat a retreat, and Mr. Anderson was left in possession of his watch.

Medical Ultraism.—If there were health in a multitude of medical systems as there is said to be wisdom in a multitude of counsellors, sickness would be as unknown in this age of so called pathological discoveries. The homeopathists tell us that the salvation of our lives in sickness depends upon infinitesimal doses and infinite dilution; the hydropathists profess to rain health upon us from shower baths, or soak disease out of us with wet blankets, while a still newer set of exclusives propose burying us up to the armpits in the earth—putting both feet in the grave as it were, by way of saving our lives! Then, we have Sangrados, who are all for bleeding, blistering, and low diet; and mineralists, who believe in nothing but mercury and its oxides. It happens unfortunately, however, for all these theorists that they can show no practical proof of the assumed infallibility of their methods of cure. Not so Professor Holloway, who has really inaugurated a new era in the history of the healing art, and whose medicines for the last twenty years have annually rescued tens of thousands from impending death. This is no assumption, but a fact verified by the unimpeachable evidence of a 'cloud of witnesses.' The archieves of his offices in London and New York, contain more than half a million of manuscript certificates, authenticated in the strongest manner, and placing beyond the possibility of doubt, the infallibility of his Pills and Ointment in nineteen twentieths of the maladies to which man is subject. Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, India, China, Australia, the United States, the West Indies, British America, every civilized land, and every country to which the pioneers of civilization, commercial and religious, have found their way, ring with the fame of these all conquering remedies. There is no written language in which he cannot produce testimonials of their efficacy, no printed one in which they are not advertised and recommended. Such is the demand for them in all parts of the world that they may be justly called a great commercial staple, and the number of agencies for their sale amounts to tens of thousands! Professor Holloway, whose comprehensive mind is the motive principle of this immense system of popular dispensaries is now in this country. His manufactory for the Continent is at New York, and there is no newspaper in the Union that has not endorsed his preparations; no city or town within the same limits, where they are not known and appreciated. These facts speak for themselves, and clearly show, that while so many dogmatists have been groping in the dark, he has actually discovered and applied the true and only means of eradicating the primary causes of disease in the system.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORWEGIAN" AT PORTLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SCOTIA."

Portland, Dec. 19th.

The *Norwegian* arrived 5:30 a.m. Eighteen cabin and eighty-nine steerage passengers on board. Her dates are Liverpool, December 14th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd inst.

Breadstuffs generally dull and lower.

New York, Dec. 19th.

The steamer *Scotia* arrived early this morning. Her dates are Liverpool 6th and Queenstown 7th.

The newspapers advance nothing new on America. The Paris *Monitor*, in *quasi official* form, alludes to the presence of the French squadron at New Orleans, which is represented to have elated the disaffected population. The London *Globe* thinks the situation in America promises striking results soon; the *Times*, that Democratic successes have rendered the Government desperate instead of daunting it; and it looks upon the last advices as the worst yet, as indicating that the propagation of servile war is about to commence.

GREECE.

Athens, Dec. 5th.—The voting for the election of a King commenced yesterday. 2,500 signatures have been taken, which are without exception in favor of Prince Alfred. His election is considered certain.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DESTRUCTION OF A FEDERAL GUNBOAT.

PARTICULARS OF BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG — CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT — KILLED AND WOUNDED, 3,000;

FEDERAL LOSS IMMENSE.

FIGHTING AT KINGSTON — CONFEDERATES RETIRE

(Special to the New York Herald.)

Cairo, Dec. 18.—On Friday last the gunboats *Cairo, Marmora* and *Signal*, ascended the Yazoo River, and reached a point a mile below Hayne's Bluff, when a torpedo exploded under the *Cairo*, shattering her bow. She sunk in fifteen minutes, in twenty feet of water, and cannot be raised. No lives were lost. The *Cairo* was one of the first seven iron-clad gunboats built for service on the Western Rivers, and participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. It is thought that the torpedo was set off by a galvanic battery on the bluffs opposite. This occurred twenty-one miles above the mouth of the Yazoo River, on Friday last.

New York, Dec. 17.—The morning papers are filled with detailed accounts of Saturday's fighting, but of too extended a nature for telegraphing. They contain no real news, but comprise mainly incidents relating to the affair.

The *Times* gives the following account of the withdrawal of our troops from Fredericksburg. It says the movement commenced at dark on Monday night. All the sick and wounded were removed during the day to the hospital tents on this side.

The troops had received no intimation of retreat, and had lain down on their arms for the night, when the order was given to fall in. The troops supposed it was for a night assault on the enemy's works, and were not undeceived until they found themselves on pontoons crossing the stream.

The bridges were covered with dirt to deaden the sound of artillery. The high wind and darkness prevented the rebels from hearing or seeing the movement.

Franklin's division moved as soon as it was dark, and also Sumner's and Hooker's, from under the guns of the enemy.

Many officers and soldiers expressed great regret, saying they would prefer dying in front of the rebel batteries.

Very few of the wounded were left on the field.

Official Despatches from Generals Lee and Stuart.

Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 14.

General Cooper—

At nine o'clock on Saturday morning the enemy attacked our right wing, and as the fog lifted, the battle raged along the line from right to left until six p. m., the enemy being repulsed at all points, thanks be to God. As usual, we have to mourn the loss of many brave men. I expect the battle will be renewed to-morrow morning.

Gen. Hampton reports that he entered Dumfries and captured twenty waggons with stores, and fifty prisoners. Gen. Sigel is expected at Dumfries to-morrow.

R. E. Lee,
General-in-Chief.

The following is a telegram from General Stuart:—

Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 14.—We have had a great fight and repulsed the enemy at all points. We have lost many good men. We have 1,500 prisoners.

A Richmond paper says:—

Passengers report that the enemy was driven back two miles yesterday, and our troops occupied the battle-field this morning. Our loss is variously stated—probably not more than 500 killed and 2,500 wounded. The body of Gen. Tom Cobb was brought down this evening. The enemy's loss is reported immense. A thousand lay dead in one field. Gen. Hooker, Union, is reported killed.

The Richmond *Despatch*, of the 16th, says the rebel loss at Fredericksburg battle was 2,500. 1,100 wounded had arrived, and were on the way there on Monday night.

They lost Generals Gregg and Cobb, and many field officers.

The 3rd South Carolina regiment was nearly annihilated.

The same paper states that the rebel positions back of Fredericksburg are impregnable. It also contains a despatch from Goldsboro, stating that 3,000 rebels fought the abolitionists at Kingston the day before, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 1 p. m.; that after driving the Federals once, the rebel General Evans was compelled to retire, leaving the vandals to occupy the town.

No report of loss was given.

The town was greatly injured by the Union bombardment.

New York, Dec. 20.—The details of the victory at Kingston, N. C., show that the march was a continued series of fights, in which all distinguished themselves. Several bayonet charges took place.

The rebels are reported as having 15,000 men, and their loss in killed and wounded is heavy; 500 have been taken prisoners.

Colonel Grey, of the Ninety-sixth New York, was killed.

Our total loss does not exceed 150.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET—SEWARD, CHASE, BLAIR AND BATES TENDER THEIR RESIGNATION.

GENERAL BURNSIDE RESIGNS HIS COMMAND.

GENERAL BUTLER SUPERSEDED BY GENERAL BANKS.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Washington *Star* of yesterday evening says that a caucus of Republican Senators was held on the 16th, and a resolution offered, requesting the President to dispense with the the services of Seward, was discussed. The vote was 16 in favor, and 13 against.

On the 17th, another caucus adopted a substitute, recommending the President to partially remodel his Cabinet, which was unanimously agreed to. The Conservatives believe it would be regarded as a general invitation to the whole Cabinet to resign.

On being informed of the act, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State sent in their resignations, requesting their immediate acceptance.

New York, Dec. 10.—The Washington *Star* says that it is confidentially reported on the street that General Burnside has tendered his resignation of the command of the army of the Potomac.

New York, Dec. 20.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent writes that it is rumored this afternoon that the entire Cabinet will retire, leaving the President free to construct a new Cabinet. This is probably incorrect, but it is not at all improbable that Messrs. Blair and Bates have also tendered their resignations.

One of the shrewdest politicians in Congress this morning expressed the hope that the President would accept the resignation of every man, civil or military, who shall offer it, with one solitary exception, and that man should be Mr. Chase. He would not accept Mr. Chase's resignation in any contingency, for the sake of the nation and the cause.

A gentleman brings us the report that Charles Sumner has been tendered the portfolio of the State. Mr. Sumner is, perhaps, of all our statesmen, the most conversant with foreign affairs.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20.—The Washington *Star*, of yesterday, says that the situation here is more interesting and exciting just now than in any field as full of horrors of blood and carnage as the last was. Washington is full of rumors, none of which are reliable. Half a dozen statesmen are confidentially named; also, that Fessenden has been positively tendered the State Department, but declined except with an entirely new Cabinet. Further, that Mr Sumner has been tendered the same position; and further, that all the Cabinet have followed the example of Mr. Seward.

The three o'clock edition says Mr. Chase has tendered his resignation, and we have reason to believe that Mr. Blair has done the same. It appears to be universally believed that by nightfall all their colleagues will follow their example, if they have not already done so.

New York, Dec. 21.—The *Times'* army letter reports a change in the position of the left wing of the army. Gen Franklin's headquarters are removed back from near the river to a grove on the road leading to——

The troops are in fine condition, and fully prepared for battle.

The *Herald* editorially confirms the statements already made, that Gen. Banks is to supersede Gen. Butler at New Orleans. He will command an army of 70,000 men.

One of the objects of this expedition is the capture of Mobile, while others are to counteract any schemes of France in the Southern States, and to co-operate in opening the Mississippi.

New York, Dec. 22.—Complete official returns of our losses at Fredericksburg, foot up killed, 1,128; wounded, 9,105; missing, 2,078.

The *Times* says that Secretary Seward yesterday morning finally consented to resume his portfolio, and Chase the resumption of his position under advisement, and his decision will be announced to the President this morning.

FEDERAL LOSS AT FREDERICKBURG—FEDERAL LOSS 13,500.

From the Tribune's Special Correspondent.

Opposite Fredericksburg, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 8 a.m.

The entire army, except a portion of Butterfield's corps, has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock, and Butterfield's forces are now crossing. The movement was cautiously and skillfully executed during the night, and is regarded throughout the army as the best step to be taken under the circumstances.

Gen. Sigel with his entire command has arrived.

The estimates of our losses in the late battle vary widely; but, from official reports as far as made out, and upon the estimates of those who have the best facilities for judging, the total loss is stated to be 13,500. It is believed that these figures will fall under rather than exceed the official reports.

The severity of the battle may be inferred from the fact, that while Butterfield was engaged but half an hour he lost nearly three thousand men.

THE BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

(From the New York Times.)

We think the full and detailed letter of our Virginia correspondent, penned upon the field of battle, will help to clear up the mystery of Gen. Burnside's sudden and unexpected movement to this side of the Rappahannock. That letter shows us that the battle of Saturday was a far greater action than was supposed—that, in fact, it was in most respects the greatest battle of the war—that the whole of Burnside's army (except the column of Sigel up the river), was engaged; and, we are sorry to say, it shows that we met with a repulse, temporary in its effects, we believe, but still very much more grievous, general and disastrous, than we had been officially led to suppose.

The public, of course, will feel very much discouraged at the sight of the picture which reveals itself to their gaze. The scene opened so finely on Thursday, that they expected it would continue to be illuminated with glory until the arrival of the expected hour when our fluttering banners should be borne into Richmond with the sweep of a hundred and fifty thousand gallant soldiers of the Union; but, instead of this, the brightness of Thursday darkens into the carnage and gore of Saturday; and to-day we behold our great army, its banners drooping and dripping with blood, encamped on the spot from which, less than a brief week ago, it started out on its work of conquest.

It is discouraging, and none but a fool would attempt to conceal it.

We have learnt from the work of Saturday that the special mode of operation adopted on that occasion was essentially vicious, and we have no desire to see our men again dash wildly against impregnable fortified works. Strategy, we should suppose, would furnish other means of getting to Richmond, destroying the rebel army, and quelling the rebellion, than this. Under the circumstances, the withdrawal of our army from the "trap" at Fred-

ericksburg to their present unassailable position on the north bank, was the wisest step that could have been taken. It will be seen that the movement was anticipated by our correspondent as the inevitable result of the battle of Saturday.

What now? What next? We know not. We know nothing of Halleck's plans, or of the plans of Gen. Burnside, or of the President's. We have still, however, our army; we have still our imperative and inexorable work. That army, we believe, with proper leadership is still ample for the work. The repulse, we know, is and must be but for a moment. If we have not, at this essay, gained our end, we are but inspired with the determination that we *shall* succeed. To our heroic soldiers who bore the brunt of that tremendous day, we still look for one more effort that shall redeem the country. The country owes it to itself to give encouragement to the soldiers.

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ARMIES.

(*From the New York World.*)

The frank admission of Gen. Halleck that the Southern army has more mobility and endurance, and is, in fact, better disciplined than that which our military leaders have placed in the field, will serve to account in a great measure for the non-success of our generals. The Northern armies are composed of as brave men as there are on earth: in numbers, in artillery, in equipment, in transportation, in all the *materiel* of war, they are immeasurably superior to the armies of the South. But then, the latter make up the difference by a sterner discipline, by greater celerity of movement, by more endurance, and by a sentiment of passionate hatred for the "invaders," which the Northerners cannot be expected to feel. The New Englander and the Virginian are equally brave, but the former would fight much harder in the defence of Boston than he would in attacking Richmond; and the same remark is true of the latter, reversing the cities.

The reason why the Southern army is better disciplined is clear enough. It had a military government from the start, and the sternest rules of war have been applied to both officers and men. It is estimated in the Southern papers that no less than six hundred military executions have occurred in the Confederate army since its organization. From desertion down to the most trifling military irregularities, nothing goes unpunished; hence the excellent camp discipline of the Confederates. Their ragged and hungry hordes marched through Maryland without marauding, while the well-fed Union soldiers stripped the portion of that State they passed throught of its fences, pigs and poultry.

The first execution for a military crime has yet to occur in our army; hence the North swarms with deserters, and our troops become worse instead of better the longer they remain in camp. It is true the bulk of our army is admirably drilled, but discipline is quite another matter.

It is rumored that Jefferson Davis has offered a million bales of cotton for sale, at 1½ cents a pound, payable in gold. He agrees to give permission for its shipment, the buyers to arrange with the United States Government as to exemption from seizure on the high seas.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. — *Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises, &c.*—No more flattering testimonials can be adduced of the immediate relief which Holloway's Medicines afford to the sufferers from these terrible catastrophes, than the readiness with which medical men use them for private practice in all such accidents. The grand feature in the Ointment is, that it leaves neither scar nor blemish on the skin. No family should be without a supply of the invaluable remedies. Sold by all Druggists at 25., 62., and $1 per box and pot. 200

New Advertisements.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES AND OTHER PERIODICALS.

WE beg to inform those who have been receiving any periodicals from us during the past year, that with the expiring of the year we will have discontinued this branch of business.

GEO. CRUICHSHANK & Co.

Lindsay, Dec. 24, 1861. 181-2

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WILLIAM BELCH, of the Town of Lindsay, Merchant, has this day made an ASSIGNMENT of all his Estate and Effects to us, as his Assignees in Trust, for the general benefit of his Creditors.

All persons to whom he is indebted are hereby notified that the Deed of Assignment is fyled in the proper office for their inspection, &c.

All parties indebted to the said estate are hereby notified that unless they immediately pay up, or call at the store lately occupied by the said William Belch and settle their accounts, &c., we will be obliged to place the same in Court for collection.

We do hereby notify that we have duly appointed the said William Belch as our true and lawful Attorney, with full power to settle all claims, &c., owing to or against the said estate, &c.

THOS. FEE, THOS. MAGIE, } Trustees.

Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1862. 181-tf

CHEAP MUSIC!

JUST RECEIVED, from England, a large Stock of Piano-Forte Music, including Songs, Dance Music, &c., suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents: Price, 10 cents a sheet. May be seen at the Music Room.

J. H. KNIGHT, Teacher of Music.

Lindsay, Dec. 22, 1862. 181

☞ TO OLD SETTLERS ☜
AND OTHERS WISHING TO OBTAIN FARMS IN UPPER CANADA.

THE CANADIAN Land & Emigration Comp'y,

Limited, of London, England,

(CAPITAL £250,000 Stg.; the Hon. Mr. Justice HALIBURTON, Chairman,) offer for sale

250,000 ACRES OF LAND!

in the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria,

Consisting of parts of the Townships of Dysart, Dudley, Longford, Guilford, Harcourt, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, &c.

THE following are some, among many other inducements, held out to parties who may choose to take up lands in the above Townships—

Ten per cent. of the purchase money paid to Government by the Company for these lands will be expended in constructing really good roads. These roads will insersect the Government roads, namely: the Bobcaygeon, Victoria, Burleigh, and Peterson Roads, at convenient points, and will converge to various Town plots which the Company have it in view to lay out in very carefully selected sites. The Town plots will, it is anticipated,—the whole of them being connected by good roads (for the construction of which the country affords excellent facilities) — become each the centre of a new and flourishing settlement; private enterprise in establishing Stores, Mills, &c., will here soon find their reward, and the several Towns and Townships being, as it were, knit together by good roads, will derive from that fact great advantages and mutual support.

In addition, the watchful supervision of the Company over every part of their lands will greatly tend to advance the interests of this district, which, being in the middle of Upper Canada, possessing a fertile soil and a climate unsurpassed in its healthful effects upon the human frame, offers superior attractions, and all the elements of rapid progress and permanent prosperity.

For terms, and further information, apply personally or by letter (post-paid) to

FREDERIC T. ROCHE, AGENT, Duke Street, Toronto.

December 22, 1862. 181-3m

LITTLE BROOKLIN HOTEL, ARGYLE.

Choice Liquors and an attentive Ostler are always ready.

181-tf DONALD McKINNON, Proprietor.

Wrapping & Foolscap Paper.

HAVING purchased a Stock of these papers before the great rise in the price of paper, we are prepared to sell the balance on hand much lower than it can be purchased wholesale in New York or Montreal.

All other Stationery will be sold at correspondingly low rates.

"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE.

ROOM TO LET.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, in a Central part of the Town, to let; suitable for a professional gentleman. Immediate Entry can be had. Apply at the Office of this paper.

DR. FRED. DELLENBAUGH,

THE ORIGINAL

GERMAN PHYSICIAN,

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,

WHO established the first Botanic Practice in said city more than thirty years ago, and has devoted two-thirds of his time to Chronic diseases and general debility, will be in the following places in the months of

December 1862, and January 1863:

Peterboro'—Cassie's Hotel, Dec. 25th and 26th.
Lindsay—Fournier's Hotel, Dec. 27th and 29th.
Woodville—Ward's Hotel, Dec. 30th and 31st.
Port Hoover—January 1st and 2nd.

☞ Where he can be consulted on forms of Lingering diseases. Consultation and services free!

December 16, 1862. 180-td

COAL OIL!

A Large quantity has just been received at

DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S,

which was purchased before the late rise in prices, and can be sold cheap for cash.

WEST END OF KEENAN'S BLOCK.

REMOVAL!

J. ANDERSON begs to intimate that he has Removed his FURNITURE WAREROOM to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Berry, Harnessmaker, directly

OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KENT STREET,

where he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Plain and Ornamental FURNITURE, from the latest patterns and of the very best material, at prices greatly reduced, to suit the times.

All orders will receive immediate attention.

A great variety of CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS always on hand.

The UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT will be promptly attended to.

Parties requiring a HEARSE, can have one supplied on very reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Dec. 9, 1862. 179-tf

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Widow of the late JAMES GRIMES, of the TOWNSHIP OF MARIPOSA, in the County of Victoria, hereby gives notice that, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, she intends to apply for an Act enabling her to sell certain Real Estate of her said late husband, for the payment of his debts and support of his family.

MARGARET GRIMES.

Mariposa, Oct. 18, 1862. 172-td

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to confirm a certain arrangement entered into between the Corporation of the Town of Peterboro' and Messrs. Covert & Fowler, Lessees of the Millbrook branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, to legalise a certain indenture by way of lease made by the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company to Messrs. Tate & Fowler, and a certain Mortgage thereupon, made by the said Tate & Fowler to Trustees for the benefit of the Municipalities of the Towns of Peterboro' and Port Hope, and to declare the stock taken by the said Town of Peterboro' in the said Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, paid up.

CHARLES PERRY, Mayor of Peterboro'.

Peterboro', 30th Oct., 1862. 176-2m

Money to Loan!

On FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE, in sums of from $200 TO $2000 AT 7 PER CENT,

Principal and interest payable at from 1 to 10 years, by Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly instalments, at the option of the borrower.

Apply to JOHN McFADYEN, Solicitor and Agent, Lindsay.

147-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered. For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor, Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE, Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

THE HAMILTON "EVENING TIMES."

THE "TIMES" is issued every Evening, in time for the Mail Going West and the Great Western Railway, and contains all the

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES From the Seat of War
ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS,
NEW YORK MARKETS,
And a Compendium of the NEWS OF THE DAY,
Local and Provincial.

Enjoying a Circulation of more than double any other paper published West of Toronto, it affords an excellent medium for Advertising!

Terms for Advertising, Reasonable.

Subscription—$5 per annum in Advance!

The Weekly Times

Is issued every Friday Morning, and contains all the important News of the Day—Editorials, Tales, Miscellaneous Matter, Markets, &c. &c.—and is mailed to subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE!

☞ The WEEKLY TIMES is the cheapest and best Family Paper published in Canada.

Address all letters, postpaid, to

T. L. McINTOSH & CO., Publishers of the "Evening Times," Hamilton, C.W.

179

A SCHOOL FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.

The British American Commercial College,

CORNER OF KING AND TORONTO STREETS,

Next Door to the Post Office,

TORONTO, C.W.

THE design of this Institution is to impart to young men and ladies a thorough and practical business education. The course of instrustion includes Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Business Mathematics, and Business Penmanship, all of which branches are taught in the most thorough and scientific manner.

The Book-keeping Department is as complete and extensive as that of any Commercial College on the continent, embracing Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Manufacturing, Mining, Milling, Forwarding, Banking, Brokerage and Commission, Railroading, Steamboating, &c., &c., and is under the charge of Teachers selected for a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the duties of the Counting Room.

BATES' BRITISH AMERICAN SYSTEM OF RAPID WRITING will be taught by its author. This is the only system yet used by which all writing can be executed on one movement.

For Circular and specimens of Penmanship, address (enclosing stamp),

I. BATES, *Principal.*

TO TEACHERS.——A Series of Copy Books on the above system, by I. BATES and H. G. STRACHAN (Teacher of Penmanship in the Provincial Normal School) designed for the use of schools of Canada, is being engraved, and will be ready for use by the 1st of Dec.

178-tf BATES & STRACHAN.

Great Sacrifice OF FURNITURE!!!

OVER TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH

To be Disposed of Before Spring, at

H. C. RUSSELL'S

Extensive Furniture Warehouse, Walton Street, Port Hope.

AS the Subscriber intends entering into another business, he is determined to SELL OFF his Entire Stock at prices to suit everybody and the times.

As the Stock embraces everything in the line, from the most Elaborately-Carved and Highly-Finished down to the Commonest Kitchen Furniture, persons will find it a rare chance of getting First-Class Work at Low PRICES.

STILL FURTHER INDUCEMENTS! *The Subscriber will pay the freight on all purchases over $20.00, to any Station on the P. H. L. & B. Railway.*

December 1st, 1862. 178

FOR CHOICE WINES AND BRANDIES,
Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR GOOD GIN AND RUM,
Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR GOOD COMMON AND OLD RYE WHISKY,
Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES,
Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR COAL OIL AND COAL OIL LAMPS,
Go to DOBSON & NIBLOCK'S.

FOR GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY,
Go to **DOBSON & NIBLOCK.**

☞ *WEST END KEENAN'S BLOCK!* ☜

NEW IMPORTATIONS FOR 1862-3!

R. BUDGE & BROTHER

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND Friends, and the Public generally, that they are prepared to offer

GREATER BARGAINS

IN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

☞ *Than was ever offered in this part of Canada!* ☜

THE MERCHANT TAILORING AND *CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS* are stocked with the NOVELTIES of the PRESENT SEASON! which have been selected with great care in the European Markets, by one of the Firm, and will be made to measure in *THE LATEST FASHIONS*, and in their USUAL SUPERIOR STYLES!

Prices for ordered suits are

EXTREMELY LOW AND MODERATE!

The best Canadian, English, and Scotch Tweed suits, from....	$12 to	$18 00
The best Baltic and Plain Beaver Surtout Overcoats........	12 to	16 00
The best Silk-Mixed Fancy and Diagonal Tweed suits, from.....	18 to	25 00
The best Irish Freize and Elysian Inverness Wrappers.......	10 to	14 00
Beautifully-Fitting Peg-Top Pants (newest styles), from.......	5 to	6 50

Material and Workmanship Warranted!

☞ Sales for Cash Only! No Second Price!

☞ **THOUSANDS of DOLLARS** ☜ WORTH OF THE BEST *READY-MADE CLOTHING* ever offered in Canada,

NOW SELLING AT PRIVATE SALE!

At Auction Prices, AT BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

300 OVERCOATS,
240 BUSINESS COATS,
100 SUNDAY COATS,
100 BOYS' COATS,
1,000 PAIR PANTS,
750 VESTS,

☞ *To be sold at Cost for Cash* ☜ AT BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

Every garment they offer for sale is of their own manufacture, cut and made on the premises at their manufactory, and the workmanship is warranted, making it altogether the best Clothing Store in this part of Canada.

A choice assortment arriving every day: Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety; Hats, Caps, Shirts, Neckties, Gloves, Braces, Collars, Scarfs, Neckerchiefs, Socks, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ The Whole Stock will positively be sold at *Unprecedently Low Prices!*

☞ Persons buying Cloth from us will find

A MUCH BETTER ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM, at MUCH LOWER PRICES

AND CAN HAVE ANY GARMENT CUT OUT FREE OF CHARGE.

☞ *Remember the place—CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Kent Street.* ☜

Budge & Brother,

MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

LINDSAY, 1862.

LINDSAY CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Parsons, Chambers, & Switzer,

PURDY'S MILL (NEARLY OPPOSITE MOWREY'S FOUNDRY)

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGGONS, CUTTERS, *SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.*

Horse Shoeing and Jobbing done on the shortest notice.

Lindsay, June, 1862. 154

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND CHEAPLY,

AT THE

"Canadian Post" Printing Office,

LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

The Proprietors having an entirely NEW STOCK of PRINTING MATERIAL, beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they are prepared to fill orders for every description of Printing with which they may be favored, on the *Shortest Notice* and at the *Lowest Rates.*

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BLANKS, REPORTS, &c., *in the Best Style.*

Board and Lodging.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a private family. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Lindsay, Dec. 1, 1862. 178

LIVERY STABLES,

EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

⁂ **Terms liberal, to suit the times.**

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

JEWETT'S HOTEL,

WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

Good Stable and Shed attached, and an attentive Ostler always in attendance.

Free Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats.

BOARD, $1.00 PER DAY.

Lindsay, June 4, 1862. 152-7m

HARRINGTON HOTEL,

QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE.

A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,

Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*

TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,

Corner of Kent and William Sts.,

LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,

Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

⁂ GOOD STABLING.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL

(*Late Hastings House*),

BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.

Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.

H. UINS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,

John St., Port Hope, C.W.

THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,

KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

ESAT MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 per day.

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and a HALF HOTEL in Canada. 1-tf

Illustrated Catalogue

OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862, IN THE LONDON

ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood,

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthlyparts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO., *Sole Agents for Lindsay.*

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

New Agricultural Implements.

THE SUBSCRIBER being appointed Agent for the sale of Agricultural Implements, manufactured by H. A. MASSEY, of NEWCASTLE, has on hand a lot of those superior

STEEL MOULD BOARD PLOUGHS.

He will be happy to receive orders for the following Implements, to which he specially directs the attention of farmers:

Mowers, Reapers, Fanning Mills (an extra article), Threshing Machines, Cultivators, Scufflers, Rollers,

and everything connected with husbandry.

JAMES WALKER, Lindsay P. O.

Lot 15, 7th Concession Ops, 11th April 1862. 145-3m

Hydropult for Sale,

AT McLENNAN & CO.'S HARDWARE STORE, Kent Street, Lindsay.

Stoves at Cost!

THE SUBSCRIBER having ENLARGED his Premises very considerably, is enabled to display a greater variety and better assortment of Stoves than has ever been brought to this place before, all of which have been selected from the best Iron Works in Canada. They have been bought low, and will be sold low to suit the hard times. A call will satisfy any intending purchaser of this fact. The Cooking Stoves are all of the

Latest Improved Styles!

Box and Parlor Stoves in great variety—fifty different sorts and sizes!

Cooking Stoves, from $12 to $28; Box Stoves, from $3 to $15; Parlor Stoves, from $5 to $10; all of which will be sold *at Cost for* CASH up to the 1st of February.

☞ *Please Call and Examine our Stock before Purchasing!* ☜

Stove Pipes, wholesale and retail, lower than was ever heard of in this part of the country before.

☞ The highest price paid for Sheep Skins and Cow Hides.

Platform and Counter Scales for sale.

Bar and Cistern Pumps, cheap for Cash.

DAVID BROWNE.

Lindsay, Nov. 18, 1862. 156-2m

READ AND PROFIT THEREBY!

If you want Great Bargains in

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE!

CALL AT

John Sutherland's

IF YOU WANT *CHEAP DRY GOODS!*
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT *CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING!*
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT *CHEAP HARDWARE & CUTLERY!*
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT *CHEAP CROCKERY & GLASSWARE!*
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT *Cheap GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!*
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT *CHEAP AND GOOD LIQUORS!*
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT *GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES!*
Call at John Sutherland's.

IF YOU WANT *TO SELL ANY KIND OF PRODUCE!*
Call at John Sutherland's,

Three Doors South of T. Fournier's Hotel, on the West side of William Street.

Lindsay, Nov. 1, 1862. 174

STARTLNG, BUT TRUE!

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

Holloway's Pills.

The history of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any recovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned, resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,	Headaches,
Bowel Complaints,	Indigestion,
Coughs,	Influenza,
Colds,	Inflammation,
Chest Diseases,	Inward Weakness,
Costiveness,	Liver Complaints,
Dyspepsia,	Lowness of Spirits,
Diarrhœa,	Piles,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Debility,	Secondary Symptoms,
Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affections,
Female Complaints,	Worms of all kinds.

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes,

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 149

BLANK BOOKS.

DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, INDICES, and a great variety of other BLANK BOOKS, of all sizes, to be had at very low prices, at the

"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE.

Now Ready,

Nearly 200 Mechanical Motions,

INCLUDING Lithographic Views of the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto—The Great Eastern steamship—The naval fight between the two iron-clad ships Merrimac and Monitor—Ascension of Green, the Aeronaut, in his Balloon—Garnerin descending in a Parachute—The old Castle of the Feudal Times, and Drawbridge—The stationary Steam Engine—The Locomotive and Tender—Tilt or Forge Hammer—The Steam Hammer—Post or Windmill—Persian Waterwheel—Revolving Battery—Root-lifting Machine, for clearing land of stumps, &c.—Double Cylinder Printing Machine, and upwards of Twenty other Engravings.

The whole, with Mechanical Motions, forming the cheapest and most useful artistic work in British North America. Drawn on stone and printed in the finest style by the Messrs. Tremaine, County Map Publishers, &c.

Price for the lot—Proof or first impressions, $1.00; second style, 50 cents. If sent by post, 5 cents extra for postage and registration.

Every Manufacturer, Engineer, Inventor, Builder, Contractor, Railway Employee, Land or Road Surveyor, Saw Mill Proprietor, Flour or Grist Mill Owner, Agricultural Implement and Waggon Maker, Watch and Clock Repairer, Ship and Boat Builder, Farmer, Blacksmith, or Apprentice ought to have these drawings; no Schoolmaster, persons clearing Wild Lands, or parents having children of a mechanical turn of mind, should be without them.

Liberal arrangements made with Booksellers, and others taking more than twelve or more copies.

☞ *Agents required in every Town and Village in Canada.*

Address, enclosing notes or stamps, in registered letter, to A. WEEBER, Esq., Patent Agent, Toronto, C.W.

1863 ALMANAC. 1863

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC for 1863, containing the Census for 1861, and an unusually large amount of interesting matter. Price 12½ cents. For sale at the

"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE.

THE NEW AND IMPROVED

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE New Illustrated Topographical, Statistical, General Reference, and Railway Map of Upper Canada, having been carefully compiled and drawn from actual surveys, and from the very latest and best authors, is being neatly engraved, and well printed on fine, white, strong paper, manufactured to order at the Don Mills by Messrs. Taylor & Brothers, and will soon be completed.

Competent judges having compared proof sheets of this Map with a Map got up in New York by H. F. Walling, of Spruce Street, and advertised as Tackabury's Map of Canada West, have, without exception, given the Toronto work the most decided preference.

Information that persons interested in the sale of the other Map, are systematically and industriously representing Tremaine's Map to have "gone up," "gin out," &c., and that it will never be published, has come to hand from friends of fair play in different parts of the country.

This counter statement made in self-defence, will not, I am sure, be received as on questionable authority; nor, in view of all the circumstances, the pretensions set up, the conditions, the deceptive management, the promises and the deficiencies relating to the rival maps, is it likely the people will feel themselves under any sort of obligation to pay for two maps in order to secure the best?

Papers giving the above a few insertions will be entitled to a copy of the map mounted.

GEO. C. TREMAINE.

Toronto, Sept. 1862.

☞ 30,000. ☜

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TORONTO

"GLOBE"

IS NOW

THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES.

THREE TIMES GREATER than that of any other Journal in the Province. It is not confined to one district, but is

Extensively Read in Every Quarter of Upper Canada,

And is to be seen in

ALL PUBLIC PLACES

Throughout the Lower Province.

AS AN ADVERTISING JOURNAL

It is not only unsurpassed in British America, but is believed to be the

BEST IN THE WORLD,

inasmuch as

Its Circulation is larger than that of any Other Paper,

In proportion to the field which it occupies. By one advertisement and one payment the advertiser reaches every section in the country, and every class in the community.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

Have the opportunity of sending, through the columns of the GLOBE, their announcements to almost every dealer in town and country.

MANUFACTURERS

will find that their adverfisements in the GLOBE are read by all the leading

Mechanics of the Province,
And by the General Public,

PERSONS HAVING
LANDS FOR SALE OR TO RENT

Can find no medium of communicating with the farming community so advantageous as the Globe. Hotel Keepers, Nurserymen, Forwarders, Professional Men, &c. &c., will find that their announcements can only be made thoroughly known through the columns of

"THE GLOBE."

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1862.

The Hydropult.

THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE ENGINE IN THE WORLD, BECAUSE THE MOST AVAILABLE.

IT is the best article ever invented for washing Windows, washing Carriages, sprinkling Plants, draining Cellars, watering Gardens, cleansing Cisterns, cleaning Insects from trees, emptying Water from boats, wetting Sidewalks, wetting Sails, sprinkling Streets, a Spray Bath, &c. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM H. VAN TASSELL,

At Patterson's Foundry, Front St., Belleville, C. W

THE HYDROPULT

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force, and should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light, portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic in the community.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, being at the fire at the residence of Dr. Henry and Homer Taylor, and having witnessed the working of a Miniature Fire Annihilator, known as Vases HYDROPULT, do cheerfully testify to its usefulness in suppressing fires, particularly when water is scarce, and the ordinary services of the Fire Engine cannot be procured:

J. QUINN,	D. PITCAITHLY,
R. PATTERSON,	S. M. WASHBURN,
H. G. GILLESPIE,	N. McARTHUR,
GEO. S. TICKELL,	M. BOWELL,
R. S. PATTERSON,	S. B. SMITH,
N. JONES,	W. A. SHEPARD.

Belleville, September 14, 1861.

From the American Agriculturist.

This implement is coming rapidly into favor with the public, and well it may. They are recommended by our city Fire Department, and are being adopted by our Public School buildings &c. They are also being adopted among small villages where there is no regular Fire Department. Taking into account its utility not only as a means of extinguishing fires, but also as a water thrower for various purposes, the implement is worthy a place in every house, where it can be afforded.

GEORGE POPE, Agent.

Lindsay, June, 1862. 156-tf

Farmers' Column.

CAUSE OF DECREASE IN QUANTITY OF WHEAT PRODUCED IN LOWER CANADA.

The following remarks contained in a letter to the Montreal *Witness*, are applicable to Upper as well as Lower Canada:

SIR,—The decrease in the growth of wheat produced in Lower Canada at the present time, compared with former years, as shown by the returns published a short time ago in the *Witness*, is of such a nature, and to such an extent as to call for measures to prevent the deterioration of the land, which if not soon stopped, will lead to absolute sterility.

The cause of the decrease appears to arise from two causes: one, the want of manure, the other, the want of a proper rotation of cropping the land. It seems to be the custom in many places to take the same crop off the same land year after year, and that without putting into the ground an equivalent in the shape of manure for the substances taken from the soil by the crop. Wheat, which is the most exhausting grain crop we have, should never be taken more than two years in succession off the same land, even off virgin soil. The course of cropping which I feel sure would answer well in Lower Canada, is a five course shift, viz: First year, wheat; second, green crop, such as potatoes, turnips, mangold wurtzel, manured with well fermented farm-yard manure; third, oats, or barley, sown down with grass and clover seed; fourth, hay to be once cut, and the fifth year pasture; to be manured on the top before ploughing again for wheat, thus giving the land one year's rest in every five.

It would be greatly to the interest of the farmers themselves if more attention were paid to ploughing deep, thereby turning up new soil, and to making plenty of well fermented manure to be applied with the green crop and as a top dressing, to be ploughed in with the clover roots for wheat.

Government should impress upon the Boards of Agriculture the importance of bringing the subject prominently before the agricultural public in a printed form, showing the decrease in the produce of wheat, and at the same time pointing out a remedy.—THOMAS MCNAB.

THE PORK TRADE.

The following remarks in reference to the different modes of dressing hogs, we clip from the columns of an exchange, and recommend them to the careful perusal of our farming friends:—

For some time past our farmers have changed their mode of dressing hogs for market. Instead of scalding and scraping them as hitherto, they now singe them, and thus remove the hair. This change is said to be brought about in order to meet the demands of the English market. The English buyers contend that for the purposes of bacon, pork is greatly injured, and of course deteriorated by being scalded after the American practice. Whether this be the fact or not, we cannot say; but it is a fact that singed pork draws more and finds a readier sale in the English market than scalded pork. Perhaps our farmer friends can draw a few useful hints from the above statement.

A PLEA FOR ROOTS.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, thus urges farmers to cultivate roots:—"A few acres of roots for home consumption should be raised on every farm. In behalf of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, I plead earnestly for roots. Fed as cattle are in winter, with hay and staw only, who, I ask, would not call this dry fodder? A peck of turnips. beets, or carrots fed to each animal would be pleasant to them, and profitable to their owner. Horses should, by all means, have carrots. They eat them without cutting, grow fat and sleek. Turnips cut up fine and fed to sheep in spring when they get tired of hay, are of great benefit. Piggy, too, likes roots, though like some other folks he prefers to have them cooked. As a means of promoting the health of stock they are unsurpassed, and at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the M. D's, I assert they are far superior to pills or physic. A strong argument in favor of roots is the great quantity that may be grown upon an acre as compared with other crops. True, it is some work to get down on the hands to weed them when small, but then it tends highly to promote that almost extinct virtue, humility. Savages and barbarians live without cultivating the soil; let us resemble them in this respect no longer."

A correspondent of the *Rural Register* writes that journal, that Mr. John Barnes, of Baltimore, removed a troublesome stump from near his house in the following manner:—"Last fall, with an inch auger, he bored a hole in the centre of the stump, ten inches deep, and into it put about half a pound of oil of vitrol, and corked the hole up tight. This spring the whole stump and roots, extending through all their ramifications, were so rotten that they were easily eradicated."

Odds and Ends.

Happiness—To look back and approve; to look forward and hope.

To know when to conceal our ability requires no small degree of it.

Some there are who sin away shame, instead of being ashamed of sin.

A MAN may be called poverty-stricken, when knocked down by a beggar.

Beauty is like a guinea; when once changed at all, 'tis gone in a twinkling.

It was said of a rich miser that he died of great want—the want of more money.

Flowers are beautiful thoughts that grow out of the ground and seem to talk to us.

The least error should humble us, but we should never permit even the greatest to discourage us.

Eating one's meat with a silver fork, while the butcher has not been paid, is called genteel.

The highest degree of cunning is an apparent blindness to snares which are evidently laid for us.

Rob a man of his *life* and you'll be hung; rob him of his *living* and you may be applauded.

Generally speaking, the beggars most ashamed of begging are those that have to beg pardon.

Many a man derives all his firmness and strength from his wife; she is not only his rib but his backbone.

Silence is so rare a virtue where wisdom regulates it, that it is accounted a virtue where folly imposes it.

Young America would seem to be a model in respect to religious observances; with him every day is a fast day.

Carefully avoid either praising or disparaging yourself; doing the one is the part of a fool, the other that of a coxcomb.

Most persons choose their friends as they do other useful animals, preferring those from whom they expect the most service.

If an advocate is determined to talk till the jury cries, they had better supply the briny tribute as soon as convenient.

If people would confine their talk to what they understand, every sixty minutes would witness 'silence for the space of half an hour.'

POVERTY promotes astronomy; he who has no house over his head is likely to surpass others in his knowledge of the stars.

A WESTERN editor having published a long leader on 'Hogs,' a rival paper in the same village upbraids him for obtruding his family matters upon the public.

Love, when founded in the heart, will show itself in a thousand unpremeditated sallies of fondness; but every cool, deliberate exhibition of the passion only argues little understanding, or great insincerity.

As we cannot judge of the motion of the earth but by some radiant and celestial point beyond it, so the wicked cannot judge of their progress in inquity but by fixing their attention on some bright character that is not of them, but above them.

A tutor, lecturing a young man for his irregular conduct, added with great pathos, 'The report of your vices will bring your father's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.'—'I beg your pardon, sir,' replied the incorrigible, 'my father wears a wig.'

"NOTHING TO SPARE."—Lady Nimrod Cotton to Jones, who has called to solicit a subscription to the Lancashire Distress Fund—'Really everything is so expensive now, that the luxury of charity is out of the question. Why, our kennels alone cost us £6000 a-year!'—*Fun.*

DEAN SWIFT was once solicited to preach a sermon for the benefit of the poor. When the time arrived he arose, and selected his text: "He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." "Now," said he, "my brethren, if your satisfied with the security, down with the dust." He then took his seat and there was an enormous collection.

FLATTERY.—Whatever dirty-shirted philosophers may say to the contrary, flattery is a fine social thing, the beautiful handmaid of life, casting flowers and odoriferous herbs in the paths of men, who, crushing out the sweets, curl up their noses as they snuff the odour, and walk half an inch higher to heaven by what they tread upon.

A COOL DUTCHMAN.—A cunning old Dutchman was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature some years ago from —— county. On one occasion he promised a lobby member to vote for a certain local measure; but when the measure came up, he voted against it, and it was lost. The lobby member came to him in great wrath, and the following colloquy ensued:—'Sir, you promised to vote for my bill.' 'Vell,' said the Dutch member, 'vat if I did?' 'Well, sir, you voted against it.' 'Vell, vat if I did?' 'Well, sir, you lied.' 'Vell, vat if I did?' was the cool reply.

A bad-tempered judge was annoyed by an old gentleman who had a very bad chronic cough, and after repeatedly desiring the crier to keep the court quiet, at length angrily told the offending gentleman that he would fine him £100 if he did not cease coughing, when he was met with the reply, 'I will give your Lordship £200 if you will stop it for me.'

A QUICK RETORT.—A late well-known member of the Scottish bar, when a youth, was somewhat of a dandy, and very short and sharp in his temper. He was going to pay a visit to the country, and was making a great fuss about the preparing and putting up of his habiliments. His old aunt was much annoyed at all the bustle, and stopped him by the somewhat contemptuous question—'whaur's this your gaun, Robby, that ye make sic a grand wark about your claes?' The young man lost his temper, and pettishly replied—'I'm going to the——.' 'Deed Robby, then,' was the quiet answer, 'ye need na be sae nice; he'll just take' ye as ye are.'

NEWSPAPERS.—A glass of whiskey is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells for one shilling, and if of a good brand, is considered well worth the money. It is drank in a minute or two; it fires the brain, sharpens the appetite, deranges and weakens the physical system. On the same sideboard upon which the delicious beverage is served, lies a newspaper. It is covered with half a million of types; it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. The newspaper costs less than the glass of grog—the juice of a few grains of corn; but it is no less strange than true, there is a large portion of the community who think corn juice cheap, and the newspaper dear.

UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE.—The very handling of the nursery is significant, and the petulance, the passion, the gentleness, and tranquility indicated by it, are all re-produced in the child. His soul is a purely receptive nature, and that for a considerable period without choice or selection. A little farther on, he begins voluntarily to copy everything he sees. Voice, manner, gait, everything which the eye sees, the mimic instinct delights to act over. And thus we have a whole generation of future men receiving from us their very beginnings, and the deepest impulses of their life and immortality. They watch us every moment, in the family, before the hearth, and at the table; and when we are meaning them no good or evil, when we are conscious of exerting no influence over them, they are drawing from us impressions and moulds of habit which, if wrong, no heavenly discipline can wholly remove; or if right, no bad association utterly dissipate. Now it may be doubted, I think, whether in all the active influence of our lives we do as much to shape the destiny of our fellow-men, as we do in this single article of unconscious influence over children.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

LORD DUNDREARY IN CORK WORKHOUSE.—The *Cork Herald* reports an amusing episode which took place at the last meeting of the Cork Board of Guardians:—'A celebrated brewer from Burton-on-Trent was present at the Board, where he had been introduced by one of the guardians. A Mr. Sheehan, having been informed by a waggish reporter that he was a certain celebrated nobleman, said—'Well now, Misther Chairman, sure we ought to be proud, indeed we ought, to find that we have Lord Dundhrary sitting among us. (Laughter.) He's come all the way over from England, and I'm happy to see him, sir. Well, sir, about twelve months ago, we had an English gintleman come into the workhouse here, and he said that in their workhouses in England they wor only paying 5d. a yard for dresses that we've got to pay 10d. a yard for. Now, I want to know, sir, what Lord Dundhrary pays for woman's dresses at his workhouse. (A titter.) Ask Lord Dundhrary, sitting near ye, what he pays. (Uproarious laughter.) O, Lor, me! isn't it Lord Dundhrary? That pretty boy (pointing to the reporter), he said to me that it was Lord Dundhrary; and sure I'm astonished, for I thought it was my Lord that was sitting here among us.' It was some moments before the gravity of the guardians could be restored.'

WATER PROOF BOOT SOLES.—If hot tar is applied to boot soles, it will make them water-proof. Let it be as hot as the leather will bear without injury, applying it with a swab and drying it in by the fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter, if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer, as well as keeps out the water. Oil or grease softens the sole, and does not do much in keeping the water out. It is a good plan to provide boots for winter during summer, and prepare the soles by tarring, as they will then become, before they are wanted to wear, almost as firm as horn, and will wear twice as long as those unprepared.'

Royal Insurance Comp'y,
FIRE AND LIFE.

Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, Inspector. F. H. HEWARD, Manager, Toronto.
JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.
Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

DAILY INCOME, $7500.
INVESTED FUNDS, $6,299,130.
INVESTED IN CANADA, OVER $200,000.
DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, £57,439 STERLING.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., DEP.-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to
JAMES HEAP,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

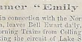
R. LANG, Mayor of Lindsay.
Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD,
Sole Canadian Agent
for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

LAKE SIMCOE.



THE
Steamer "Emily May,"

Running in connection with the Northern Railway of Canada, leaves Bell Ewart daily, on the arrival of the Morning Trains from Collingwood and Toronto, making the circuit of Lake Simcoe, and returning in time to meet the evening trains for the above mentioned places.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday the Steamer calls at Beaverton, at 3 o'clock P.M.; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30 P.M.

☞ MEALS TO BE HAD ON BOARD.
ISAAC MAY.
July 1862. 158-tf

LINDSAY & MANILLA
STAGE LINE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 6 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton; returning—leaves Fenton's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stages from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 8 o'clock in the evening. FARES REASONABLE. ☞ The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage unless booked and paid for.

GEO. CRANDELL, Proprietor.
Lindsay, April 1, 1862. 143-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.
Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

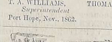
ON and after the 22d inst. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 9.40 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 1.10 p.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 3.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 6.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent*. THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager*.
Port Hope, Nov., 1862. 114-tf



Northern Railway of Canada.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.

ON and after MONDAY, 1st December, 1862, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail......7 20 A.M.	Express...10 40 A.M.
Express....4 10 P.M.	Mail.....8 30 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE
Express...5 30 A.M.	Mail......1 00 P.M.
Mail.....2 30 P.M.	Express....9 15 P.M.

Mail North and South connects with Lake Simcoe steamer, and Owen Sound boat daily.

Chicago steamers leave Collingwood every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; Green Bay steamer every Saturday; and steamer for North Shore and Sault Ste Maria on Thursdays.

Through Tickets to be had at the Northern Depot.

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent*.
F. W. CUMBERLAND, *Managing Director*.
Northern Railway Office, Toronto, Nov. 30, 1862. 152

ENCOURAGE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrees and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

UNDERTAKING.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.
Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y

The New-York Tribune.

1863.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first issued in 1841, now in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War for the Union, its circulation on this 6th of December, 1862, is as follows—

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Pre-eminently a journal of News and of Literature, the "Tribune" has political convictions, which are well characterised by the single word REPUBLICAN. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the aristocrats and despots of the Old World, who fondly hail, in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart, the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be "one and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

The "Tribune" devotes attention, in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but, for the present, its energies and columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents follow every considerable army, and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust is soon to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the National arms and in the restoration of Peace and Thrift to our distracted, bleeding country. We believe that no way otherwise can a full or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the perusal of our columns; and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all friends of the National cause, which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers, compels us to increase the price of the "Tribune." Our terms are—

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	3 cents.
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues)	$8.00.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (104 issues)	$3.00
Two Copies, one year	5.00
Five Copies, one year	12.00
Ten Copies, one year	22.00

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty and over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy, one year (52 issues)	$2.00
Three Copies, one year	5.00
Five Copies, one year	8.00
Ten Copies, one year	15.00

Any larger number (addressed to names of subscribers), $1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies (to one address), one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To clubs of thirty, the Semi-Weekly Tribune will be sent. To clubs of fifty, the Daily Tribune will be sent, gratis. Address

THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

When drafts can be procured, it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should, in all cases, be plainly written.

Subscribers who send money by Express, must prepay the Express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, FOR 1863, will be ready about Christmas.

The New-York Ledger.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1863.

Now is the Time to Subscribe!

OUR TERMS:

THE increase in the price of paper will make a difference of tens of thousands of dollars to us yearly; but we shall not increase the price of the "Ledger,"—*that* shall remain as it is. We can afford it. The retail price will continue to be four cents; and our club terms will remain as they always have been. Our subscribers have stuck to us when paper was cheap, and we do not intend to increase our rates to them now when it is dear. "It is a poor rule that won't work both ways."

All our old contributors have been re-engaged for the ensuing year: our *corps* will be so large, and will embrace such a variety of eminent talent, that every department of literature will receive the particular attention of some one competent to do it ample and special justice; in fact, our contributors will send us from week to week much more matter than we can possibly use, so that we shall always have a fresh and superabundant supply from which to select THE VERY BEST.

The "Ledger's" great success is owing to the fact, that we spare no expense in getting up THE BEST FAMILY PAPER—A paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the "New-York Ledger" a position that no other literary paper has ever before attained.

The following are the names of some of our leading contributors for the new year—1863. What paper ever presented such an array of distinguished and popular names—

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, WILLIAM CULLAN BYRANT, JOHN G. SAXE, GEO. P. MORRIS, N. P. WILLIS, GEO. D. PRENTICE, SYLVANUS COBB, JR., EMERSON BENNETT, ILLION CONSTELLANO, F. A. DURIVAGE, WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, T. S. ARTHUR, P. HAMILTON MYERS, COL. WALTER B. DUNLAP, MRS. SIGOURNEY, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, FANNY FERN, ANNA CORA RITCHIE, ALICE CARY, MARY FORREST, MISS E. A. DUPUY, MARY STANLEY GIBSON, CAROLINE CHESEBRO, ETHEL LYNN, MRS. ESTELLE ANNA LEWIS, AMY RANDOLPH, and many clergymen, professors in colleges, statesmen, and other eminent writers residing in different parts of the Union.

OUR TERMS:

Single copies, Two Dollars per annum; Two copies, Three Dollars; Four copies, Six Dollars; Eight copies, Twelve Dollars. Postmasters and others who get up clubs, can afterwards add single copies at One Dollar and Fifty Cents. The party who sends us Twelve Dollars for a club of eight copies (all sent at one time), will be entitled to a copy *free*. Terms invariably in advance. No subscription taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty-five cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

☞ We employ no travelling agents! Address all communications to

ROBERT BONNER, Publisher,
180 No. 40, Park Row, New-York.

The "Atlantic Monthly."

Beginning of a New Volume!

The Number for January 1863 begins the
Eleventh Volume of the Atlantic Monthly.

From the commencement, in 1857, the ATLANTIC has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations, and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained.

THE STAFF OF WRITERS, regularly contributing to the "Atlantic Monthly," embraces all the best known authors in American literature, and warrants the Publishers in promising to its readers,

THE BEST ESSAYS,
THE BEST STORIES,
THE BEST POEMS,

Which American talent can furnish.

The list of Contributors includes
☞ THE LEADING WRITERS OF AMERICA!

TERMS—The "Atlantic" is for sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers: Price, 25 cents a number. Subscription for the year, $3.00, postage paid. Yearly subscriptions received, or single numbers supplied by any dealer, or by the Publishers.

Specimen numbers sent GRATIS on application to the Publishers.

Inducements for Subscribing—List of Premiums, &c., furnished on application to the Publishers.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
FOR
Moore's Rural New-Yorker,
The Leading and most Popular Rural and Family Newspaper,
Published at Rochester, New York,
By D. D. T. MOORE.

IN all the essentials of a first-class Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary and News Journal combined, the "Rural" has long been pronounced, by both press and people, *the best of its class*; and the immense circulation it continues to maintain throughout the Loyal States, Canadas, &c., proves that the War for the Union does not diminish its standing or popularity as the

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